



SATURDAY NIGHT



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GENERAL SECTION
1 to 12

FINANCIAL SECTION
13 to 24

WOMEN'S SECTION
25 to 36

The FRONT PAGE

Montreal Council's Hush-Hush

Some little while back we gave emphatic expression to our conviction that, now that the typhoid epidemic is over, the people of Montreal—and, indeed, of the country, as a whole—should be furnished with information, both as to the past outbreak and its causes, and also as to the precautions that, presumably, have been taken to guard against the recurrence of a like menace and disaster in the future. We added that, in our view, a wide-open straightforward enquiry, with regard to the whole matter, ought now to be held. That view, however, we regret, though we are not surprised to find, is not shared by the majority of the Montreal City Council.

On the 12th September, Alderman Mercure, of De-lorimier ward, seconded by Alderman Mathewson, of St. Andrew ward, proposed that the Executive Committee be requested to cause to be prepared and submit to the Council at its next meeting certain comprehensive data which would have had the effect of showing whether the typhoid epidemic reached the appalling proportions it did reach by reason of the fact that the medical officer of health for the city, Dr. Severin Boucher, was at the head of a department that was starved by the administration, or whether he was an incompetent official who had yet, at his command, all the men, women and money that he could reasonably require. It should here be mentioned that, the previous week, Alderman Poulin, who is himself a medical man, had accused Dr. Boucher of responsibility for the epidemic, asserting that, so far from having had his hands tied by the administration, as has been thought, in many quarters, was the case, he had been given *carte blanche* in the matter. Thus Alderman Mercure's motion was designed to elicit where the truth lay with regard to this surely not unimportant aspect of the case.

But that, apparently, was what the majority of the Council did not want elicited, the leader of the Council, Alderman Trepanier, taking the line that the motion was of a kind to do much harm to the city, especially as the Motorcade from the Southern States would be in Montreal on the morrow. Eventually, after the customary hectic sort of recrimination, unhappily so familiar a feature in the conduct of civic debate in Montreal, the motion was voted down by twenty votes to eleven. Included among the eleven, however, were members noted for their disinterested public spirit and devotion to high civic ideals.

So the citizens of Montreal are not to learn the facts about the health department, for which they pay, in its connection with the epidemic—not, that is to say, if the majority of the Council can help it. The plea that to give that full information, with regard to the typhoid outbreak and its handling, to which the public are entitled, would do great harm to the city and its tourist trade, is so much bunkum. The typhoid epidemic is over, and the best evidence that it is known to be over is to be found in the fact that tourist trade is coming to Montreal in its present volume. But what is calculated, in a degree, to harm Montreal far more than a proper disclosure of all the facts is the "Hush! hush!" policy so favored by the majority of the civic rulers as to the happenings of the past—a policy that must necessarily fail to impart adequate reassurance in respect of the future. It was only the other day that one Alderman—and another doctor at that, Dr. Quintal—publicly stated his belief that, instead of the 5,000 cases of typhoid and 500 deaths, that have been reported, there had been more like 10,000 cases and 1,000 deaths. All this sort of thing wants clearing up. It can only be cleared up by a full investigation. And we can think of scarcely any better service that an organized body of citizens could render to the community in which they live than bringing to bear on those in authority such pressure as they would be unable to withstand in the direction of instituting one. What better guarantee could the world ask of the fact that Montreal has definitely made up its mind to "clean house", in the matter of what is classified as a filth disease by modern science—particularly if, in the course of such investigation, it was made absolutely clear that proper steps, of a kind wholly satisfactory to expert, authoritative opinion, have been taken to guard against the repetition of so appalling a disaster in the future? The mere "All's well!" of the very gentlemen who, when typhoid was raging, went about bleating "There is no epidemic!" is not quite good enough!

Convention Amenities In Quebec

Mr. Arthur Sauve, leader of the Provincial Conservative party in Quebec Province, says that he is undecided whether he will go to the great Winnipeg convention or not—though, for our part, we fully expect him, when the hour arrives, to be there "with bells on", the said bells chiming inharmoniously, in all probability. Moreover, he seems to take the view that it will be a sheer waste of time for any other of the delegates from Quebec to go, either, unless they first get together and talk over the attitude they mean to adopt at Winnipeg. Apparently, he is thinking not so much of the leader to be chosen as of the construction of the party platform and of the particular plank or planks therein to be contributed to *la belle Quebec*. "What is the use," he queries, "of our going to Winnipeg, all singing in different keys, so to speak, with no agreement among the delegates as to what the attitude of Quebec Province on any question is, or what her aspirations are? What impression will our delegates make on the delegates from other Provinces, if they go there and have all different ideas as to what they have gone for?" To both these rhetorical questions of Mr. Sauve's, we should be disposed to reply "Not much!" If things were really as much at sixes-and-sevens in the ranks of Quebec Conservatism as he appears to think they are. But, on the whole, we fancy he takes too gloomy a view of the party to which he belongs and its prospects—has done so, in fact, ever since the last Provincial general election. He will find a fine tonic property in the bracing and breezy atmosphere of the West, when once the Convention gets going.



MANITOBA'S NEW CHIEF JUSTICE

Hon. Mr. Justice D. A. MacDonald, who succeeds the late Chief Justice Mathers. He was admitted to the bar of Prince Edward Island in 1883, but left for the West shortly after, and practiced law for several years in Portage la Prairie. His Lordship is 69 years of age, and has been on the Manitoba bench since 1905, where he has always been highly esteemed.

—Photo by Gaudin-Gentzel Co.

He hints (not obscurely) that one of the reasons why the Quebec delegates do not get together at a pre-convention meeting and come to some sort of a working arrangement as to policies to be advocated *en bloc*—after the fashion so dear to the Quebec heart—is to be found in personal rivalries and jealousies. Obviously this ought to be a matter on which he is better informed than we are unless—as we half suspect and more than half hope—he has allowed his judgment to be befuddled by what looks like his uncomplimentary humor of the moment. He says he hears rumors that "this one cannot bear the sight of that one and will not sit in the same room with him." In such cheerful sort does he summon his fellow Conservatives to "Winnipeg and Triumph!" However, it is heartening, at least, to know that, as for himself, he is ready to meet anyone in conference and to do almost anything in reason, for the good of the party. But time is getting on, and there is none like the present for the efficacious interment of hatchets!

Still, even allowing for his too gloomy coloring, Quebec Conservatism does not present the picture of an ideally happy family. The Conservatives are in a very definite minority in the Province at present. The boundaries of Federal and Provincial Conservatism are very far from being co-terminous. And it so happens—owing to readily explicable circumstances—that such Conservative representation as the Province enjoys in Parliament is of an English-speaking character, although the English-speaking element is not in a majority among the Conservative electorate as a whole. But this last factor has this (in some ways) exasperating consequence—that English-speaking Conservatives are apt to emulate Buntly, in the gentle art of string-pulling, more than their French-speaking friends in the party fold altogether relish. Incidentally, the former are trying to put over either Premier Rhodes or Mr. C. H. Cahan, both Nova Scotians—for the latter, though now one of the members for Montreal, really made his political name in the Bluenose Province—for the party leadership. But how far they may be able to carry their French-speaking *confères* with them, in either of these designs, looks at the moment, problematical.

At any rate, Mr. Sauve's preaching of party harmony is certainly not without point in Quebec Conservative circles just now. At the same time, one wonders how he imagines he is contributing to that so desirable consummation by going around attacking Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, as he is doing, and thus attempting to drag the Crown's representative into all the dust of party controversy. That is not the sort of caper that one expects a Conservative to cut. But, speaking at a Conservative picnic at Lavigne, on the 11th of September he berated the Governor-General for having, as he alleged, twice interfered in political matters of a very controversial kind. All this storm in a tea-cup seems to have been raised because Lord Willingdon appears to have given expression to views that do not exhibit Mr. Sauve's own apprehensions as to the terrible effects to be anticipated from the influx of capital from the United States into this country.

The Need For A Nap

During the last century, Nathaniel Hawthorne, who set American fiction ablaze with his "Scarlet Letter", turned aside to write a delightful series of sketches on "Mosses from an Old Manse". In the course of his reflections Hawthorne remarked: "What the world needs is to lay its head on the nearest convenient pillow and take a long nap." Now, it was only the middle of the nineteenth century when Hawthorne indulged in this comment on the hurry-scurry he saw about him. A writer of earlier days, Horace Walpole, complained that a London girl did not stand still long enough to allow a man to make love to her. We wonder what the polished Horace and the gentle Nathaniel would think of these days of crashing motors and falling airplanes when the sky, the highways and the sea are filled with experimenting fliers who are coming or have come to grief. There is a magnificent piece of literature, older far than any writings of Walpole or Hawthorne, in which the Lord thus addresses Satan:

"Whence comest thou? Then Satan answered the Lord and said, From going to and fro in the earth, and from walking up and down in it."

This fondness for going about, if we may believe the book of Job, has nothing good about it, but is on the contrary, essentially Satanic in nature. All this flying hither and thither means disaster and death and appears to produce nothing worth while in either art or science. It is neither useful nor beautiful and is merely the latest development in a suicide club. As for the motor cars, the fatal accidents attending their progress are such that we cannot call Henry Ford blessed;—and, as for Detroit, between bandits and speed artists, it threatens to become a vast morgue. Let us listen to the century-old advice of Hawthorne and seek a sedative. We need to sleep—perchance to snore—and sweet is the use of the bromide.

Less Work And More Leisure

Along comes Dr. Percy Buck, Professor in the University of London, with a prediction that all these new things are nothing to what is coming. He does not promise a resting-point anywhere in this ceaseless effort to provide new things for the feverish world except to suggest that the net result will be greater leisure for everybody. But it has been in their leisure hours that Satan has provided mischief for idle brains to devise; will more leisure result by 2,000 A.D. in the inventors constructing machines for tentative flights into the inter-stellar spaces, and by 3,000 A.D. will mortals be trying to control the course of the Earth around the Sun and taking it, self-heated, on experimental excursions through the Solar System? The scientific men do not threaten these things as yet, but they have some big surprises brewing, according to Dr. Buck's account of a conversation which he had in his club with some "men of Science":

"One of our party happened to say how grateful he was to have lived in the last fifty years, and we were congratulating ourselves on the fact that we had lived during such an era, when a man who is known all over

Europe as a man of science, smiled and said, 'You are making a great mistake. The things that are going to happen in the next fifty years will make the last fifty years seem simply infantile.' The upshot of what he said was that things are going to move, according to the scientific pundits, in such a way that if once the atom is split, for instance—and that is bound to happen in a certain number of years—there will be no need for coal, gas, electricity, or anything like that. You will be able to run a train from London to Edinburgh for a halfpenny, and to light the whole of London for a penny. Nobody will have to do anything approaching the amount of work they have to do now, and everybody will be provided with ample leisure."

Speaking of the right use of leisure, Dr. Buck said,

"The one thing I want in my life—I want it in my working hours and I want it still more in my leisure hours—is beauty. If I were told that I could spend the rest of my life at leisure, but that I must spend it among ugly things, in ugly surroundings, and eating ugly food, I would say at once, 'I will be quietly electrocuted.' I don't want to spend my life among ugly things; I would rather not live at all. Leisure without beauty is an entirely undesirable thing."

And after all, that is what we mean by "The Need for a Nap": to cut out the showy, meretricious things; to use rather than to abuse what modern genius provides; and, above all, to use our leisure as well in creating and enjoying beauty.

Canada On League Council

The three countries elected to fill the vacant non-permanent seats of the Council of the League of Nations are Cuba, Finland and Canada in the order named. The seats were rendered vacant by the expiry of the term of office, which is three years in duration, of Czechoslovakia, Salvador and Belgium. Canadian enthusiasm at what some term the signal honor accorded Canada must be considerably restrained in view of the fact that Greece gave this dominion a close run for third place, Canada nosing in with a surplus of one above the required majority. It has been indicated that the policy of the League is to pass the non-permanent seats in rotation among the members, so that there is no especial significance to be attached to the election. There was, however, a degree of interest aroused by the entry of Canada because of the belief held in certain quarters that its election would increase the importance of the British Empire on the Council; but it was generally accepted in Geneva that Canada would pursue an independent course in League matters.

The Council is now composed of Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan and the United States holding the permanent seats in perpetuity, with Canada, Colombia, Chile, Roumania, Poland and Holland the present occupants of the other non-permanent seats. The new line-up is interesting for several reasons. There has been an increase of one in the extra-European representation, the membership of fourteen now being equally divided between the purely European nations and the nations of the rest of the world. In addition the representation of the American continents has been increased to four. This strengthening of the American delegation by the inclusion of Canada and Cuba should aid materially in increasing the reputation of the Council for impartial decision, particularly in affairs that intimately concern the European countries.

It is likely that Senator Raoul Dandurand will represent Canada on the Council. He was president of the 1925 Assembly; and by reason of his easy fluency in both English and French and his popularity in Geneva circles should prove an admirable delegate. In Council matters of lesser importance it has been indicated by Ottawa that either the Canadian High Commissioner at Paris or at London will officiate.

The Nude In Art And Life

It is gratifying to record that the healthier-minded element of the citizenry of Toronto is beginning to express its views in the press on the subject of the "nudes" at the Art Gallery of the Canadian National Exhibition. There has been a decided change of tone in recent letters to the newspapers dealing with the controversy, and it is a change that is vastly heartening to those of us who were beginning to fear that Toronto was inhabited largely by people whose minds urgently required to be sent to the laundry. It is probable that the reason why these intelligent communications were not forthcoming earlier is because the writers and the class of sane mentality they represent had not thought the subject of sufficient importance. In other words, they are able to look at the painting of a nude figure without throwing a fit and generously believe that everyone else possesses as adult a point of view. Unfortunately, they were in error, as was plainly indicated by the hundreds of passionate epistles that flooded the correspondence columns of the daily press during the two weeks of the Exhibition. There were letters from indignant parents who protested that to take their children through the Gallery would be to corrupt them; and by that token, confessing that they had failed to educate their children to a healthy conception of the realities. There were many more letters from hysterical ladies who saw in the display of the nudes a degradation of "womanhood"; a feminine reaction, as the psychologists would point out, that is more personal than moral. And what is highly significant, few, if any, communications from the younger generation, about whom everyone seemed so deeply concerned. These, indeed, who have long since become matter-of-fact on the subject of sex, must have been greatly amused at the "kick" their elders were getting out of such a simple thing as a nude painting. The Toronto "Globe," which is the self-constituted moral policeman of its district, suggested that the lines-up at the Gallery were largely composed, as it so quaintly put it, "by cigarette-smoking youths and giggling girls." According to other observers, however, while there was a fair proportion of young people, the majority of the sightseers were of a mature age. Which is perhaps an arresting commentary on the situation.

If any harm has been done to the morals of the

community by the display of pictures at the gallery, the fault may well be laid at the door of certain Toronto newspapers who exploited the nudes in the interest of cheap sensationalism. If these had left the discussion of the exhibit solely to their qualified critics and had restrained the reporters, people would have gone to the gallery to look at the pictures generally and not the nudes in particular. There was nothing in the three pictures attracting the greatest attention, John W. Russell's "A Modern Fantasy", G. C. Drinkwater's "Paolo and Francesca," and Rosalie Emslie's "Comfort," to which any enlightened individual could take exception, unless possibly it were from the point of view of art. But the suggestive articles in the newspapers created the popular impression that there was something "dirty" on view; and it is human nature that whether one goes to an art exhibit or a church social, if one expects to find something off-color, one will be eminently satisfied. A prominent artist in Toronto epitomized the whole affair when he paraphrased the sentiment of Shakespeare that "there's nothing either good or bad, but thinking make it so." Everything depends on the mental attitude.

It is astonishing that in this day of mental hygiene and liberal sex education, the prurient conception of the human figure still persists. Of course, it is true that such a state of mind exists largely among the members of the older generation who were brought up according to a notion which in the judgment of modern pathological and psychological authorities is highly injurious psychically; the notion that the natural instincts are inherently evil and should be repressed out of all proportion. This belief, indeed, has always been the shaky pillar in the structure of Western morality. As a result, the history of our society reveals itself as a succession of periods of alternating fanatic repression and unbridled license. It is not the way to a stable and enduring civilization, and modern students of society are convinced of the vital necessity of something like a golden mean between the two. No sound morality will ever be built up that takes as its premise the theory that the biological processes are degrading and that as a corollary, the human figure partakes of the obscene.

To return to the subject of the nudes at the Exhibition. There is one satisfaction to be derived from the controversy: thousands of people who had never been to an art gallery before visited one for the first time. That is in itself a decided benefit to the community. It is to be hoped that these will go again and again. We are grateful to President Nixon of the Canadian National Exhibition for the statement that while next year there may be perhaps a stricter supervision, the selection as in the past will be left to the judgment of the artists who form the committee. These gentlemen, contrary to the popular conception of artists, are good husbands and fathers, and it is incredible that they would accept any picture for public display of a patently immoral nature. There will be nudes in the Gallery next year without a doubt, and it is our suggestion that those who disapprove of such things go to see them as often as possible. They will soon realize that there is after all very little about nude paintings to write to the papers about.

Motorcade

On the 11th September the Motorcade came to Montreal and aroused great interest. This was a delegation of newspapermen, representatives of the United States—but mostly from the South—on the purpose of officially inaugurating the new Appalachian Scenic Highway, extending from Tampa, Fla., by way of Georgia, North and South Carolina, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the New England States to Montreal. The visitors were royally entertained, the Provincial Government and the City Council inviting to tender them a luncheon at the café on the summit of Mount Royal, at which luncheon Mayor Martin presided, and Hon. J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads, was the principal speaker. The Province of Quebec has a good many ties with the Southern States, and now that the Appalachian Highway has made travel so easy, hopes in Quebec are high that the tourist traffic from those States will attain much larger proportions than it has reached in the past. As the Motorcade comprised just the right sort of folks to give any place they want to boost the widest possible sort of boosting, it is not surprising that Montreal put its best foot first on the occasion of its visit.

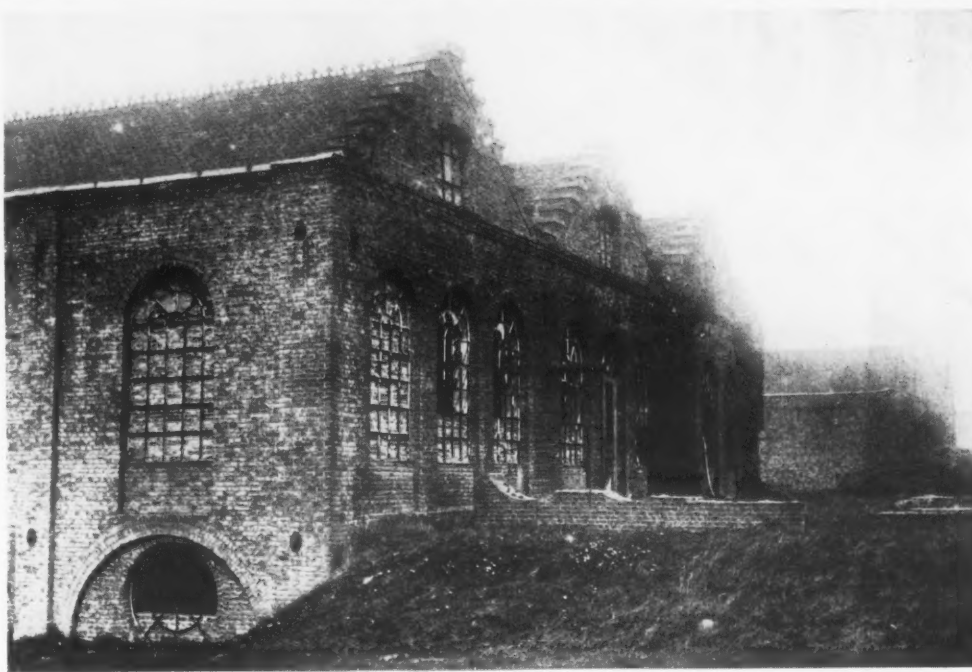
What Negroes Can Do For Themselves

London which has been entertaining the King of Egypt this summer has also had another visitor from the great African continent, who had been the recipient of public attention. This visitor is Dr. C. D. B. King, President of the West African republic, Liberia, which lies adjacent to the British colony of Sierra Leone. Like the people he governs, Dr. King is a negro. Liberia, so far as its governing classes are concerned, consists of the descendants of freed slaves from the United States sent there between 1821 and the American Civil War by the American Colonization Society, which sought to restore African slaves to their native soil. The descendants of the freed men are comparatively few in numbers in relation to native tribes in the territory. Liberia has a constitution along the lines of the United States and Washington has always taken a fatherly interest in its finances. Its natural resources are of great value, and it is evidence of the capacity of its emancipated founders that they have been able to maintain their colony without serious upheavals for more than a century. Not only the United States but Great Britain has always been ready to give the Liberian government a helping hand in case of need. The governing classes are Christian, but tolerance prevails since a majority of the vaster original population are Mohammedans.

In his present visit to Great Britain, the President, Dr. King, has impressed those who have met him with his sound practical intelligence. Like other potentates he has paid ceremonial visits to the London Cenotaph, and the grave of the unknown soldier in Westminster Abbey, and laid wreaths thereon. Business interests have shown some curiosity as to rumors that a great United States tire corporation has obtained large concessions for the growing of rubber, thus rendering America independent of British supplies, but have learned little of a definite nature. The uncertainty of obtaining a sure and docile labor force is said to have militated against the plan, but it is expected that Dr. King will seek British assistance in developing other of the varied natural resources of his country.

We are informed by a weekly paper that the skin of the hippopotamus is two inches thick, but then he wants it with a face like that.—*Punch*.

According to a bee-expert a bee has from 4,900 to 13,800 eyes. Then why does it so often sit down in the wrong place?—*Punch*.



ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL DREAM ENDED

The factory and power house at Wissant is to be demolished immediately. All the preliminary work and the plant erected for the construction of a tunnel connecting England with France under the English Channel is to be destroyed. Thus perishes the dream of M. Ludovic Breton, the French Engineer who drew up the plans for the project. Work was begun at Wissant before the war, but the delay caused first by the war, then by opposition to a breach in the insularity of Britain, coupled moreover with the fact that aeroplanes are now so regular in service, has led all those interested to the belief that the project is doomed. About two miles of tunnel will be filled in.

The Nemesis of the Wheat Pool

By H. Frank Lawrence

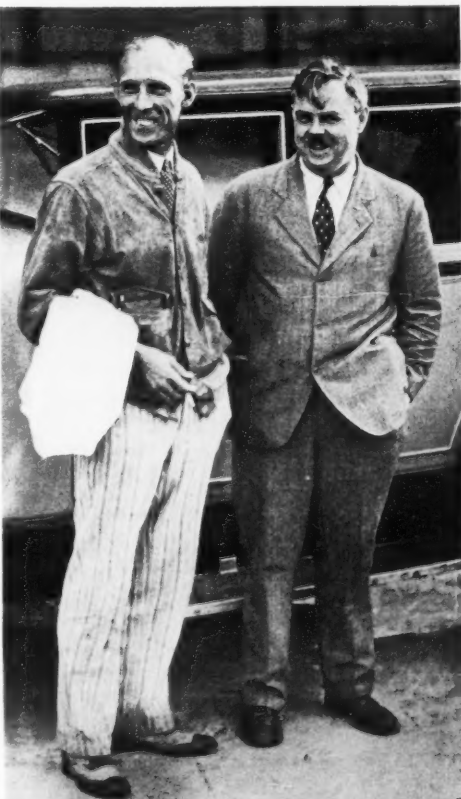
THE recent comment in "Saturday Night" on Mr. Baldwin's allusion to the Western Wheat pool is interesting. It has directed attention to the fact of how great is the proportion of every community living in a world of delusion.

In many interested quarters the most has been made of the passing remarks of England's esteemed Prime Minister on the Canadian Farmers' Wheat Pool movement. Mr. Baldwin's utterance on the subject was as open as a limited knowledge of the circumstances connected with the pool would permit and his remarks were a contribution to the true worth of "co-operation," but it will remain in doubt whether with a complete grasp of the procedure of the pool he would have as readily endorsed its purpose. But however, that may be in the issues involved we find the popular term co-operation in daily use and used not infrequently with a good deal of confusion.

Many a prudent farmer has asked himself the question "If" the new method of disposing of his wheat is in all ways the most desirable why should he be asked to bind himself hand and foot by legal agreement to submit to a wholly untried authority for the long period of five years? That is not an unreasonable question.—He may have in his mind the absent inn sign of the ancient tavern keeper, "Good wine needs no Bush" (to advertise it) and to a farmer possessing the ability to manage his own affairs and market his own wares a great deal can be said for any reluctance to join a pool; the legal clause is a hard fact for such a man to swallow and a very unsatisfactory situation in which to place himself.

Let Mr. Baldwin for a moment suppose that the Pool is subscribed to by every wheat grower in the West, it would then become co-operation with a vengeance, for the unfortunate farmers of this country would have unwittingly contributed to the "Greatest Trust Yet Accomplished"; they would find themselves bound, and with no competing outlet, and how long I may ask would it be before they became the slaves of a monopoly. The co-operation to which all are so sanguinely invited to become members would we may feel sure then bear an altogether changed aspect.

This is not the first time, nor will it I hope be the last, that I have claimed that the farmers as a class should look with doubt upon a movement which tends in the remotest degree to curb personal initiative or in any way hamper their independence. In the whole wheat pool movement from its earliest inception there has been far too much of the cry "By your faith you will be saved," but that has no appeal to the man who thinks



GLOBE-CIRCLING AIRMEN LEAVE LONDON

The American airmen, William Brock (right) and Edward Schieff, who flew from Newfoundland to London in less than twenty-four hours on the first lap of their attempt to fly round the world in fifteen days, photographed just before their departure in the "Pride of Detroit", from Croydon for Munich. The flight was abandoned in Japan in deference to public opinion that the Pacific flight would be a suicide flight.

out the problems of his own work, understands the business of farming and is capable of doing his own thinking without paying others who are less well equipped than himself to do thinking for him.

It does not appear to have occurred to a great many that if we can by co-operation make a crop worth growing the natural result is that all will grow it, and let any necessity of life be plentiful, then just as surely as night follows day that commodity will sag in its value and become cheap. That fact is a lurking nemesis, the leaders of such a movement as exists never touch upon it and they will to the end ignore it. But it is not the less a wholesome stubborn truth, which can be left to the time when its full force will be apparent.

The farmers of this country and every other may regard the growth of co-operation as a sound and worthy purpose, but it should not be confused with coercion, nor should it be allowed to stifle competition in trade.

By co-operation the farmers of the west have established a selling agency which is another "Great Grain Company". Let it be frankly regarded as such, but such success, however great or disappointing in its result it is a farmer's legitimate adventure, and its prospect of merit must not blind its promoters to the truth,—that if they pursue the present erroneous idea of stifling competition their wheat pool will work its own destruction. A possible benefit developing into the monopoly of a tyranny would ring in its own death knell and forty thousand farmers would speed it on its way.

With all the deep respect undoubtedly due to the utterance of that wise and kindly statesman, Mr. Baldwin, I would refer you to an utterance of that earlier farmer and statesman, Edmund Burke.—"The trade of the farmer must be left to its own free course: We who are the producers of the daily bread of the people let us see to it that no meddling interference jeopardizes our remaining the masters of our own affairs. It has been always the farmer's most ancient right to bring forward or hold back his products as he may think fit. Let him beware of false prophets who are ready to lead him into devious by ways which show no gain."

How briefly expressed, and how curiously applicable to the movement of the present day.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Western Wheat Pool's Effect on Prices

To The Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

I was very much interested in your article in a recent number of your weekly (on the "Front Page") as to the justice and equity of the tremendous "Pool" system among the agriculturalists of Western Canada, which apparently aroused the admiration of Premier Baldwin.

I should hardly have supposed that a man of such balanced judgment and generous mind as we know Premier Baldwin to be, should have given such unqualified approval to schemes that are openly "out" for one only object, viz: the enrichment of one class of people to the detriment and distress of all others. The Wheat Pool has one aim—to increase and keep increasing the price of wheat, no matter how it impoverishes and distresses the rest of the world. It has even been suggested by some of the heads of the Wheat Pool movement (in the exuberance of their prosperity) that every wheat grower should be compelled by law to sell his wheat through the pool, thus increasing their power and wealth.

I might call your attention to the fact that it is not only wheat that is controlled by the pool system in the West, but all farm products. Poultry, eggs, etc., all have their separate pools, which have doubled, and even trebled, the price of these and similar commodities. This system is a great hardship to all people with small incomes, and especially to one class that is becoming fairly numerous in the West—I refer to the elderly retired farmer who hoped to be able to live in fairly easy circumstances in their last years. During the years that he and his wife were pioneering and building up this West they sold their farm products for sums that would now be called "contemptible and impossible"—wheat 50c, oats 20c, butter 15c and 20c, eggs 15c, etc.

If this pool system with its inflated prices fails so heavily on people in the West, how much greater hardship must it be in the crowded cities of Great Britain, where much of our produce finally goes? We all want to see the farmer get an adequate return for what he produces, but could not a fair medium price be found, and not a system that is determined to wring the last dollar from people of modest incomes for the exclusive benefit of one class of people?

Yours truly,

B.

Agricultural Co-operation in Great Britain

To the Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir,—In your paper of Sept. 3rd you seem to think that Mr. Baldwin did not understand exactly what he was doing when he gave his blessing to the Canadian Wheat Pool. Mr. Baldwin happens to be an English land-owner. He farms a considerable tract of land. He knows what happened when the English farmers formed milk societies some twenty-seven years ago. They fixed the price of milk at full cost of production, and held up the milk until they got it. We remember well the meetings got up in the cities by Mayors, Doctors, and others, protesting, with nerve-shattering shriekings, that babies and old or sickly people would all die for want of milk if the wicked farmers were allowed to take their wicked way. During the last 27 years the price of milk in the British Isles has been fixed twice a year. The result is a steady supply of milk at cost of production. The

price the farmers get is published when fixed, so that the consumers know who gets their money. You speak of the price fixed by the law of supply and demand, and the love the British public have for it. Now who made that curious law that takes no notice of the cost of production? Was it manufactured by the God of Abraham, of Isaac, and of Jacob? That is the question. At the first meeting of "The Irish Farmers' Union" I brought forward the following resolution: "That the object of The Irish Farmers' Union is to obtain full cost of production for everything grown on Irish soil. We collected sixty thousand pounds for the building of a meat-packing establishment. We bought forty acres of land at the port of Waterford, at tide-water. Owing to the civil wars nothing was done from 1920 until 1926. When the contract was set and operations began, the export trade in live-stock from Ireland to England is worth about twelve million pounds. I was one of the men who took a leading part in the making of The Irish Farmers' Union, and was the Munster Vice-President for several years, so I am quite familiar with the policy of Farmers' Unions. This policy is "Full Cost of Production." Colonel Amery, the Colonial secretary, who is well informed on the land question, has recently pronounced in favour of an Imperial Farmers' Union.

I enclose my subscription to your paper.

Yours truly,

DIGBY H. de BURGH.

Port Washington, B.C.

Go North, Young Man

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

The sound-minded article in your paper of August 6th may not have a tranquillizing effect on our Nelsonite friends, who desired to reach tide-water, deep or shallow, no matter what the cost. They must now accept the "sober" judgment of the Honorable Minister of Railways and Canals as a decision for all time.

The opponents of the route continue to pack the straits with ice, impassable, so they impress, but the way and day, if necessary, approaches the time when great wheat ships will crawl over the ice-floes in the same manner as was done by the tanks in the Great War. The matter of navigating the straits at all time is purely one of mechanics.

When we narrow the river and tideway of Churchill harbour, by means of walls, enclosing the eastern and western tideless ports, two-thirds of the daily tidal influxes will cease.

A great river meeting advancing tides, in case of winds from the north or south, requires the careful handling of small boats at Churchill.

As to open water in Churchill Harbour at all times, that too can be electro-thermally arranged, by means of a part of the great water powers near and up the river.

The warmed waters of the harbour enclosures would have a very agreeable effect on the temperature about the City of Churchill in the winter time.

The small creeks running into the expansion, which pile up mounds of ice, on the east side, coming from the lakes, may easily be turned northerly. The casual observer may point out the immense expense entailed in carrying out suggested improvements of the harbour, but the actual conditions there lend themselves very favorably to the project, and therefore the cost is cut down.

Can fishing be carried on in the Bay in the winter-time? Certainly, for the vessels will be provided with double walls circulating heat to decks and sides sufficient to melt the snow and ice when they fall thereon, and the men may carry on without mits.

A Cabinet Minister, not long ago said, "Go north, young man," and he is right. Northern Manitoba is really the finest part of the Province, rich in resources, rich in air which will, in time, produce men of brawn and intellect.

D. A. KEIZER, C.E.

Ontario Versus Quebec Liquor Laws

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT.

I have recently investigated the Liquor problem in Maine and Quebec, and I believe your comparison of Quebec and Ontario is wrong. People will drink, and Quebec has provided "controlled" wine and beer places for them to drink in. There is no drunkenness there. These drinks are cheap and thus every inducement is offered the people to be sober. Now liquor is, as you say, more expensive in Quebec. That is still another inducement. In Ontario beer is dearer and wine also, and no "controlled" places to drink them in, while in Quebec liquor is cheaper. Surely that policy is not so good as the other, and experience shows it. I failed to find one single drunk in Montreal or rural Quebec, but found several on returning to Ontario. The Quebec system is much the better. Prohibition in Maine was literally horrible.

A READER.

Peterboro, Ontario.

Canada

LAND of the maple and home of the beaver,

The emblems fair Canada floats to the breeze;
Thy Dominion's so vast, it is bounded by oceans,
Thy lakes so immense, that they form inland seas.

Thy valleys so fertile, with rich verdure are clad,
Thy mountains and rivers in grandeur unfold;
All nature's sweet beauty adorns thy fair land,
While mines, fields and forests yield treasures untold.

We're one of the nations that form a vast empire,
Whose glorious history is rich with romance,
We've sprung from the loins of the greatest of races,
From England and Ireland, from Scotland and France

We're united as one in defense of our empire,
Should war's stormy banners again be unfurled;
We're united as one in an earnest endeavor,
To help promote peace throughout the wide world.

Then ours be the task to bequeath to our children,
The freedom our fathers so dearly have won,
Unswayed, as ever in past generations,
Transmitted with honor, from father to son.

And ours be the mission to build up a nation,
That freedom and honor will always uphold;
May the God of our fathers give wisdom and courage,
To face our great task as they faced theirs of old.

When in the dim future, the history of nations
Proclaims the fresh triumphs that shall have been won,
To Canada, then, may there come the glad tidings,
Thy mission's accomplished, thy work is well done.

R. B. Hamilton.

Toronto, July, 1927.

Averting Trouble

ONE country editor, harassed by libel suits, so the story goes, studied the libel law. When he discovered how easy it is to libel anybody, this is the way he wrote up a party:—

"A woman giving the name of J. G. Jones, who is reported to be one of the society leaders of this section, is said to have given what purported to be a reception yesterday afternoon.

"It is understood that a considerable number of so-called guests, reported to be ladies noted in society circles, were present, and some of them are quoted as saying they enjoyed the occasion.

"It is charged that the firm of Bower & Black furnished the refreshments and Stringham the alleged music. "The hostess is said to have worn a necklace of alleged pearls, which, she declares, was given her by her husband."

An hour after the paper appeared the editor quit figuring on how to get away from libel suits. He began figuring on how to get away from town.

The 11.30 p.m. freight bound west solved the problem.



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HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

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Facts About Conservative Convention

By a Delegate-at-Large

AS DEVELOPMENTS in regard to the Conservative Convention in Winnipeg next month are of interest to Canadians inside and outside that party, SATURDAY NIGHT makes no excuse for publishing ascertainable facts respecting the conclave. In matter of attendance the gathering promises to be the largest of a political character ever held in this country. Reports from Convention headquarters indicate that from 1,600 to 2,000 delegates will be on hand, together with many hundreds of alternates and visitors. The unity of the party from coast to coast will be emphasized by the presence of specially prominent Conservatives from all the provinces. Some six hundred of these will occupy tiers of boxes around the auditorium and the galleries overlooking the delegates on the floor will accommodate about 5,000 spectators.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden and Lady Borden, and the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen will head the list of specially invited guests, while all the Conservative Premiers and opposition leaders from the several provinces will be present with their wives. These will include Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and Mrs. Ferguson from Ontario, Mr. Sauve from Quebec, Colonel Taylor, Opposition Leader in the Manitoba Legislature, and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. Anderson, Conservative Leader in Saskatchewan, and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. J. A. MacGillivray, Conservative Leader in the Alberta Legislature, and Mrs. MacGillivray, Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Conservative Leader in British Columbia, and Mrs. Tolmie, Mr. R. H. Pooley, House Leader in the British Columbia Legislature, and Mrs. Pooley, Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Conservative Premier of New Brunswick, and Mrs. Baxter, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Conservative Premier of Nova Scotia, and Mrs. Rhodes, and Hon. Mr. Stewart, Conservative Leader in P. E. I., and Mrs. Stewart. Practically all of the Conservative Privy Counsellors and their wives, all of the Conservative Senators and their wives, and all Conservative members of the House of Commons and their wives are going to the Convention. The great majority of the Conservative members in the Provincial Legislatures will also be in attendance. Whatever the outcome of the deliberation, these returns indicate that the Convention will be highly representative of the party and therefore capable of expressing the party view in the choice of a leader as in the determination of policies.

To Major General A. D. McRae, C.B., M.P. for North Vancouver, belongs most of the credit of organizing the Convention, for a project of this kind is in the main, a one-man job. As Chairman of the Organization Committee, the bulk of the work has fallen upon his shoulders and he surely has manifested an absolute genius for the undertaking. Starting in a few weeks ago with precious little straw of which to make bricks, he has in remarkably rapid order erected a Convention edifice that overtops all competitors in size and magnificence. There was no organization at his command when he undertook the work and the results that he has obtained have put new heart into the party.

To those who know General McRae, his achievement is not surprising, for he seems to have been an organizer from his earliest days onward. Born at Glencoe, Ontario,



INFANTRY PASSING THE GAS AREA
Going to war at thirty miles an hour, Britain's new war machine, Mechanized Force, began its first period of intensive field training on Salisbury Plain recently.

and educated in the neighboring city of London, he is one of the few notable Canadians, who after winning his way to material success in the United States, described the greater opportunities available in his native land and so returned home to create extensive Canadian industries and acquire much wealth and prestige thereby. In the early years of the century, he utilized his organizing talents in the colonization of enormous areas of Canadian prairie lands with British and American settlers, in developing the timber and mineral areas of British Columbia and in capitalizing the fishing resources of the Pacific coast waters.

When the war came in 1914, he withdrew from active participation in these big businesses to throw his whole weight into the service of Canada, the Empire and civilization. As an experienced horseman and judge of horse flesh he was first called upon to re-organize the whole Canadian Remount Service. His success in this field made him Director of Supplies and Transport, after which, as the most efficient of Quarter Masters General, he made his Department of the Canadian Army, a pattern for other armies everywhere. As the war drew towards a close, the British Government commandeered him to organize the Ministry of Information, the purpose of which was to keep the world, and particularly the British and American world, supplied with stimulating news and knowledge regarding the conflict and the British Empire's major part therein.

For some reason or other, he refused the offer of Knighthood for his war services, contenting himself with the plain C.B., or Companionship of the Bath. His latest exploit, prior to this year, was his capture of North Vancouver from the Liberals in the last General Election. To visit his constituency is to witness the finest felicity and flower of effective political organization. Those who have seen how the General handles his own riding, are convinced that if he can be persuaded to organize the 245 constituencies across the Dominion, in the same way, the Conservatives will be returned to power in the next General Election. To this prediction most people will subscribe who have observed his quiet, effective methods in licking the Winnipeg Convention into shape.

Poems Against Doctors

I. The doctors are a frightful race. I can't see how they have the face to go on practising their base profession; but in any case I mean to put them in their place.

Their Avarice.

The doctor lives by chicken pox by measles, and by mumps. He keeps a microbe in a box and cheers him when he jumps

at unsuspecting children, who have two important nurses; but if it bounds where less than two are kept, he simply curses.

His greed is such that though you ache in every limb, be sure if there is nothing else to take, he'll take your temperature.

And if at first he can't succeed, he has another try, and takes your pulse. Some people plead "The man must live!" But why?

Their Ignorance.

And then besides. It makes me boil the way he snarls "Cod Liver Oil" in a loud tone, or even louder "I think we'll try a soothing powder." Powder be blowed! Do you suppose that any Doctor really knows where powders go when they are taken,

why medicine bottles should be shaken—Or what's the matter with your lung by making faces at your tongue! Of course he can't. The truth is that he doesn't know what he is at, but must say something or another to satisfy your anxious mother, who never is content until his medicines make you really ill. The thing to do is to be firm and tell the creature he's a worm, and, when he breaks into a stammer, smash all the bottles with a hammer, mix pills and powders, and then stir the mess with the thermometer. Next leave your bed, and order crates of almond-paste and chocolates, plum-cake and various kinds of peels, eat them before and after meals. And as for diet, swallow jam on hot buttered toast with pounds of salmon. A lemon-squash with straws to suck its sugar, and water-ice in buckets and, last of all, when he is ill, with thwarted spite send him your bill.

—Humbert Wolfe.

The Passing Show

WAYFARING

I'll be a wayfarer to-day— Romance is on the breeze!— And I shall idle hours away In gossip with the trees.

Sunbeams shall dance, and butterflies That know each woodland scent, Shall wing along in careless guise With me, wayfaring bent.

When soft airs murmur as they dream Of peaceful fields that nod, I'll take my ease beside a stream That's hushed, and dream of God.

—Aileen Ward.

A fifteen-year-old boy of Massachusetts has undergone 100 serious operations. Personally, we'd have to see the color of the prize-money first.

The style of short skirts, however, works very hard with small daughters. They complain that mother wears everything they get.

ADVT.

Winnebago County (Wisconsin) motor-cycle officers have not made an arrest for speeding this season.—news item.

It is surprising what communities will do to get the tourists.

Another way to hear popular songs before they come out is to go to a concert of classical music.

ERGOPHOBIAE APOLOGIA

Physicists tell us that in this world there is but a strictly limited and fixed quantity of matter, also an equally fixed and limited quantity of force or energy. Now work being the result of the interaction of matter and force must of necessity be itself strictly limited. Ethical philosophers and altruists tell us that work is one of the most important elements or ingredients of our happiness. In fact they almost go so far as to say that a certain amount of work is necessary not only for our welfare in this terrestrial sphere, but for our eternal happiness. Therefore, if selfishly, I do for any work that I can avoid, I am robbing a fellow-creature not only of happiness, but possibly also interfering with his prospects of eternal salvation. Therefore, I am not merely justified, but wholly praiseworthy in obeying the logical and de-calogical Scriptural injunction, "Thou shalt do no manner of work."

—C. E. W. Dodwell.

WHY ART SURVIVES

(From the Toronto "Telegram")

Editor, Telegram: Sir,—I had the pleasure of viewing that very beautiful painting by John Russell at the C.N.E. Art Gallery. I fall to see anything lewd about that lovely painting. I think it was a masterpiece of art, the most



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beautiful in the gallery, and Mr. Russell is to be congratulated on this piece of art. I sat down and fed my heart on its loveliness. It certainly was a great relief to some of us poor hen-pecked husbands who have nothing much to look at at home.

A HUSBAND AND FATHER.

And then, after a Federal Conservative leader has been elected, they'll have to get busy and get a party for him.

MORE ABOUT GENEVA

(From the Cleveland "Plain-Dealer")

"The Geneva conference on naval disarmament went on the rocks because the British delegation, at the behest of Mr. Chamberlain, tried to 'put something over' on the United States.

"What the British delegation tried to do was to get the United States to agree to cruiser restrictions which would render the American cruiser fleet practically useless. The Geneva conference was fundamentally an American affair, called by President Coolidge, and the Americans ought to have been permitted to map out the field of discussion."

The Americans shouldn't have called the conference in the first place. They should have just sent an ultimatum.

The gentlemen of the Toronto press evidently have a good nose for nudes.

Hal Frank



"THEY'RE OFF!"

London's new greyhound racing track at Harringay is now completed. The above picture, taken during the trials, shows how six dogs can make an even start. This form of racing is taking England by storm.



EVEN those in the inner circles of the Conservative Party are very cautious about making definite forecasts of the outcome of the Winnipeg Convention. Opinion regarding the leadership is fluctuating. Following Mr. Ferguson's announcement that he would not be a candidate, Mr. Bennett seemed to be regarded as the most likely contender, but during the last week or ten days Mr. Guthrie appears to have quite considerably improved his position. Most Conservatives seem now to feel that the race probably will be between Bennett and Guthrie, although three others are heavily favored in certain quarters namely Cahan, Drayton and Manion. It is now understood that Mr. Cahan is going to secure a pretty substantial vote from the seaboard provinces. A big factor to be considered in connection with his chances is his ability to impress the convention. The convention should be practically an uninstructed one, although probably delegates from the various provinces will accept some advice from provincial leaders, and Mr. Cahan is certain to help himself considerably by his oratorical efforts before an open gathering. Whether his persuasive powers will be sufficient to turn the trick for him is a question that is being seriously discussed where convention prospects are under consideration. One of the most interesting phases of this speculation is the apparently increasing sentiment in favor of Dr. Manion. He is now being very widely considered, especially in connection with the possibility that there might be something in the nature of a deadlock among other aspirants. One hears many speaking of him as an acceptable man for the leadership and there seems to be a growing disposition to abandon the old idea that religion should be taken into consideration in the selection of a party chief. A couple of weeks ago Manion was looked upon as a possible dark horse, but he is now conceded a place among the leading contenders. It is felt that much may depend on the influence in the convention of Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Rogers and there is a lot of speculation as to who are most likely to be favored by these gentlemen. Although Mr. Rogers is not considered to have much prospect of capturing the leadership for himself it is admitted that he will exercise a potent voice at Winnipeg. Some who should have a good idea of his inclinations expect to find him supporting Mr. Bennett on account of his being a western man, but he is also known to be pretty close to Montreal Conservatives who are backing Mr. Cahan. There is a division of opinion as to whether Sir Henry Drayton or Mr. Guthrie will have the largest original vote from Ontario. Mr. Guthrie and his friends have been working hard and his performance in the Huron by-election campaign undoubtedly helped his prospects. Sir Henry on the other hand appears to be making practically no open effort. He is spending all his time in Ottawa and seems largely unconcerned as to the leadership contest. However, Sir Henry is perhaps the most popular Tory of the House of Commons and he will start with a large unobscured vote.

PERHAPS the most surprising feature of the whole convention matter is the keen interest that is being taken in the leadership prospects outside the party. Liberals are evidently quite as much interested as the Tories themselves. It is recognized that the decision to be reached at Winnipeg will have a very important bearing on the course of public affairs for many years. Months ago it was feared that the Conservative Party might suffer from a want of interest on the part of the public at large in the convention owing to the other important events of the year, but now the eyes of the whole country seem to be turning to Winnipeg. There will be as many spectators as delegates at the convention and it is expected that the total attendance will exceed that of any similar event in the history of Canada. It is significant that practically all the leading newspapers of the Dominion have arranged to have the convention covered by their own correspondents.

AN INTERESTING thing about speculation discussed among Conservatives is that much emphasis is placed on expressions of objection to certain candidates than on tokens of approval. Outside of Montreal, there doesn't seem to be much antipathy toward Mr. Guthrie, but Mr. Bennett seems to have a great many bitter opponents, while there is decided opposition from certain Ontario groups to Mr. Cahan. The Tories of the House of Commons probably would be fairly well satisfied if the choice fell on Guthrie, Bennett, Drayton or Manion, but there is reason to anticipate much dissatisfaction in the event of Cahan being selected. No one other than those mentioned evidently is being at all generally considered as a possibility.

THE organization of the convention has been most admirably carried out under the direction of Major General A. J. McRae. General McRae's name has been mentioned for the leadership, but he doesn't want the post and will not be a candidate. Friendship, however, he may be appointed permanent party organizer. No better choice could be made, as he is unquestionably the ablest organizer in the party, but he has quite extensive private interests and may not feel that he has the time for the work that would be required of him. He has been working night and day for the last six weeks in preparing for the Winnipeg meeting.

SOON after the Conservatives get through their business at Winnipeg the provincial premiers and their advisers will convene in Ottawa for what promises to be a very interesting and important conference. Unfortunately, the public will not be able to follow the work of the Dominion-provincial gathering as closely as would be desirable, as the meetings will be held behind closed doors and information regarding the proceedings confined to formal official statements. There is much coming up that is of concern to the public and the views of the various premiers on certain of the constitutional questions to be raised would be very interesting. However, it is not customary to admit the public to these conferences. The last conference of this kind failed to accomplish very much of importance largely owing to the neglect of the federal government to prepare a proper agenda in advance. This time, however, an extensive programme has been worked

out, composed of submissions from both the federal and the provincial governments. The question of provincial jurisdiction over Dominion companies promises to be a principal feature of the conference.

MUCH interest is being taken just now in the matter of immigration, some alarm being felt at the proportions of new settlers who are of non-British origin. The fear is being widely expressed that in a few years the British stock may be in a minority. Many of the newcomers are communists and radical socialists and some of them become active agitators directly on taking up their Canadian homes. These communist activities in Canada have been extensively investigated officially and it is said that there is quite good reason for concern regarding them and regarding the influx of such a large proportion of new citizens from non-British countries.

NO APPOINTMENT the government has made for a long time has caused the surprise occasioned by Hon. W. E. Ramey's elevation to the Ontario bench. He was not considered to be on specially friendly terms with the Government, and it is understood that not all of the Cabinet approved of his appointment. However, the former U. F. O. Attorney-General has given a good deal of service to the Liberal cause in Ontario, and accordingly was due for some reward. In the matter of appointments rumors are thick on Parliament Hill about prospective changes in connection with important posts in the House of Commons. It is reported that Mr. Lemieux is not to continue in the speakership, but is to be otherwise provided for in the near future. He is mentioned for the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec. The sergeant-at-arms, Lieutenant-Colonel Bowie, is to be superannuated, if it is understood. He has been on the floor of the House for upwards of thirty-five years, first as assistant sergeant-at-arms. During the war he served overseas, returning to Ottawa in 1918 on being promoted to the senior post. It is understood that Major McDowell, V.C., who is now with the Department of National Defence, is to succeed Colonel Bowie. Mr. Mackenzie King is making another change in his staff. He has appointed a grandson of Baldwin, the reformer, as his private secretary. Major L. C. Mayer is shortly leaving the Premier's office, and it is reported that he is to have an important post elsewhere in the service. Several other important appointments are shortly to be made, including a couple of Senatorships. Nova Scotia is anxiously waiting for the appointment of the fisheries commissioner, and there is also a vacant judgeship in the seaboard province.

DEBATE continues as to the merits of the singing tower and the bell ringer. Mr. Percival Price. There is a considerable body of opinion to the effect that the carillon is a disappointment and that chimes would have been better. Some critics hold that the tones of the bells are not what could be desired. Such criticism, however, brings forth prompt and emphatic rejoinders from admirers of the bells. They evidently please thousands of citizens of Ottawa as the crowds at the Wednesday and Sunday recitals are not growing smaller. Even the chilly evenings of September do not dampen the enthusiasm. The recitals are much more enjoyable now that the audiences have been persuaded to remain silent during the music. Quite a controversy developed over Mr. Price's performance on the bells. A few critics advanced the argument that the government should have secured a more experienced carillonneur from Belgium, but supporters of Mr. Price quickly came to his defence. The volume of opinion seems to be in his favor. He already has a number of pupils and the subdued notes of the tower are to be heard almost throughout the day.

A STEAMSHIP owner from France is seeking a charter from the government for operating grain vessels into Port Churchill. His proposal is regarded by the Minister of Railways, Mr. Dunning, as very encouraging and as an effective answer to those who claim the Hudson Bay route cannot be successfully operated. No contract for the operation of vessels will be made, however, until more progress is made with the development of Port Churchill. The government has awarded contracts for vessels for the West Indies service to an Old Country firm, the tenders of Canadian companies being considerably higher. Three vessels are to be built for this service. It is also understood that in connection with the West Indies trade and the development of the eastern seaports the government is preparing to assist in the financing of a new hotel at Halifax to be built and operated by the Canadian National Railways. The C. N. R. board and the Minister of Railways are said to have agreed on a plan of participation in the project. The prosperity of the country which is anticipated to result from the coal crisis in the West is encouraging the government to spend money, and it is evidently embarking on a policy of increasing the construction of public buildings, a phase of governmental activity in which there has been little done of late years. Generous provisions are being made for building and improvements in the Capital.

THE North Huron by-election result was about what was expected. The Conservatives are highly pleased at their victory, while the division of the non-Conservative vote between the Liberal and the U. F. O. candidate is expected to cause a strain in the relations between the two latter parties. Otherwise there is little significance attaching to the election.

TRAINED SETTLERS

"Where were you boys when I called for you to help me an hour ago?" asked Farmer Jones at the supper table.
"I was in the barn settin' a hen," said one.
"And I was in the loft settin' a saw," answered another.
"I was in grandma's room settin' the clock," came from the third boy.
"I was up in the pantry settin' a trap," said the fourth.
"You're a fine set!" remarked the farmer. "And where were you?" he asked, turning to the youngest.
"I was on the doorstep settin' still!" was the reply — *The Outlook.*

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Kingsmere: Where Two Premiers Tramped the Woods

By Arthur S. Bourinot

A RECENT news item concerning Premier Baldwin's visit to Canada stated that he spent the day with Premier King at Kingsmere and went for a tramp through the woods. It might be of some interest to readers to know more about this locality. To begin with it had best be stated that the name does not owe its origin to the name of the present Prime Minister. Kingsmere was Kingsmere long before he became an inhabitant of the place. The name apparently was given by an English officer many years ago at a time when there was a permanent force of regulars on Barracks Hill in Ottawa. The two outstanding features of the place are King Mountain and the lake which nestles at its foot, Kingsmere.

Kingsmere is situated in the Laurentian Hills which border the River Gatineau about twelve miles by road from Ottawa. The word Gatineau, by the way, has historical significance. The valley and river bear the name of an old French family now apparently extinct. Nicolas Gatineau called "Duplessis" arrived in the country in 1649. He was a clerk of the One Hundred Associates and also Notary and Clerk of the Court at Three Rivers and at Montreal. To Kingsmere there are three avenues of approach. One by the main or Chelsea road which has recently been improved and surfaced going through Ironside, Chelsea, Old Chelsea and finally Kingsmere; or there is what is known as the Mine Road, a winding country highway passing the old iron mines at Ironside long in disuse and thirdly there is the Mountain Road which skirts the base of the mountain range on which Kingsmere is placed. For motoring the main road is the best; for walking the Mine or Mountain roads are recommended as being more picturesque.

Kingsmere is a small but beautiful little lake nestling at the foot of King Mountain. It is about a half mile long and an eighth of a mile wide, its shores being well wooded on the south side and partially cleared on the northern. Mr. King's residence is on the south shore of the lake but he also owns many acres behind and adjoining his lake front property. His shore line has been artificially reinforced with a stone wall and terraces which while excellently done rather mar the otherwise wild and natural beauty of the surroundings. Beautiful trees surround the cottage and particularly should be noticed a huge Pine which towers beside the veranda, and an enormous Butternut tree directly in front. Beneath the latter is set the sun dial the dial of which was found in the cellar of an old English church in Boston. The fire place in the cottage is an exact copy of an old Elizabethan hearth and is accordingly picturesque and true to type. Everyone knows of the friendship that existed between Willard Campbell, the poet, and Mr. King. To quote Mr. King's own words: "It was one of my greatest intellectual friendships". The poet Campbell spent many days at Kingsmere and it was on the veranda of Mr. King's house that he finally completed one of his finest poems, the lines beginning, "This was the mightiest house that God e'er made." Kingsmere has other literary associations. The place was well known to Archibald Lampman and his poem "Heat" is probably a picture of the road that winds up the long hill leading to Chelsea. The influence of the scenery and of the flowers which abound in the neighborhood can easily be seen in his writings. The late Sir John Bourinot



KINGSMERE FROM NORTH SHORE

had a cottage on the north shore of the lake, being one of the first summer settlers there, and there during the summer months when the House of Commons was not sitting he did a great deal of his literary and historical writings.

KING MOUNTAIN which towers over the tiny lake and is about 1215 feet above sea level, is reached by a well worn path leading from the northern shore of the lake. The ascent takes about half an hour but the labour is well worth it. A great forehead of bare rock crowns the top and from this brow one obtains a marvellous panoramic picture. Far off to the left lies the city of Ottawa, a dream city, its towers and turrets dreaming into space and looking as though they might topple over the edge of the horizon at any minute. Circling the horizon

the Ottawa or to give it its old name, the Grande River, glows like the belt of Orion and immediately below nestles the little lake asleep amid the hills. Around to the right lies the broad valley of the Ottawa as far as the eye can see a checker board of fields and roads, with gleaming spires and dotted with white houses.

At this point in the year 1905 the triangulation system of the Geodetic survey of Canada was started. From this height nineteen other triangulation stations are visible, the farthest, about fifty miles away, being north of Sharbot Lake; others visible are Renfrew, Smiths Falls, Spencerville and Plantagenet. The writer well remembers when this work was going on. Every night one could see the light of the surveyor's lantern as he threaded his way up the mountain path to the summit and later the light as it flashed from the Geodetic tower. At one time, long before the Geodetic surveys commenced, there stood on the crown of the hill a huge timber cross, erected by the monks. It was painted a vivid red and could plainly be seen from the lowlands. The stones that supported it, however, gave way in time, and the wind and the rain were allowed to do their work unhindered and finally it fell headlong down the face of the cliff and a picturesque landmark had vanished.

All this district, indeed the whole Gatineau valley, is now the resort of skiers in the winter. At Lake



KINGSMERE FROM SOUTH SHORE

Fortune, further up in the hills above Kingsmere, has been built a huge ski lodge from which trails radiate through the valleys and down the hills in all directions. The main trail leads down the valley to Kingsmere on to Pink Lake finally ending at Wrightville, on the outskirts of Hull.

The whole country is a veritable paradise for the person who is fond of scenery, wild flowers and birds. Lady Byng who took a great interest in the flora of our country knew the neighborhood well and was often seen walking through the forest roads having left her car some distance behind. In spring the Trilliums white, red and painted, abound in the woods and the prolific Blood Root blooms beside the old snake fences along the highways; the wild Columbine lights the rocky hillsides with its tiny red lanterns and the Violets peer from the gloom of the moist deep woods. The wild Iris, the slender swaying Meadow Rue, and the Purple Fringed Orchis fringe the lakes and the brooks with their fragile beauty and later on the surface of the outlying lakes is covered with the white and yellow water lilies. In August the Indian Pipe lifts its white throat from the leaf mould. "Like Death's lean lifted forefinger" and the wild asters star the road sides with their white and mauve faces. The Clintonia Borealis carpets the forest floor with a pattern of broad green leaves bearing on its slender stem clustered berries of a brilliant blue which Thoreau described. "The leaves alone—and many have no escape—would detain the walker—its berries are its flower." In the Autumn when the leaves have turned, the hills are one vast ocean of colour so well described by Campbell.


"Now by the brook the Maple leans
With all his glory spread
And all the sumachs on the hills
Have turned their green to red."

All kinds of birds are visible throughout the seasons. In spring the Blue Bird which "carries the sky on its back" darts along the old wooden fences. The Whip-poor-will is heard in the long summer evenings singing in the brakes along the lake while from the deep woods comes the note of the Thrush. Even in winter the Chickadee is in evidence while the Blue Jays scream across the sky trails in their brilliant blue plumage. In autumn the "tom-tom" of the partridge is heard and the whirr of its wings like an aeroplane engine startles one when one comes upon him unexpectedly.

Kingsmere once had its haunted house. An old dismantled farm house apparently belonging to one of the early settlers who finally gave up in despair, was long looked upon as haunted and children eyed it with awe and fear. But time has taken its toll and all has been obliterated but the hole in the earth where the foundation once was dug and the row of Maple trees that led to the door. Beside the brook a few gnarled apple and plum trees long since returned to their wild state still remain to tell the visitor that here was once a home and all that the word signifies; while the blue eyed Forget-me-not flourishes in the wet borders of the stream enhancing the significance of its name.

It was in such surroundings as these that the British and Canadian Prime Ministers tramped through the woods.

"The Last Word"

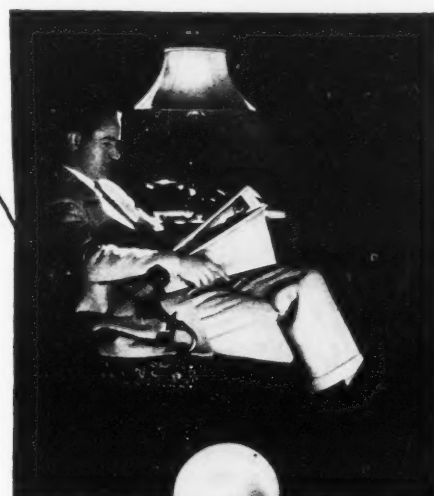


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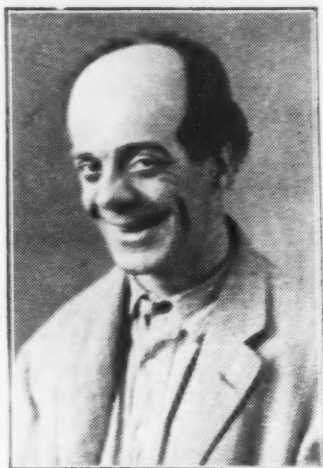


THRICE-A-DAY
BRINGS HEALTH TO STAY

most interesting of present day developments in the American theatre, namely: The Civic Repertory Theatre of New York. This institution, founded only last season by Miss Eva Le Gallienne, has already taken a conspicuous and honorable position in the theatrical life of New York, and it is regarded by thoughtful lovers of the drama as the most hopeful of the various developments in the theatre to-day.

The organization is sponsored by a group of the foremost citizens of New York, and its object is simply to provide the highest order of dramatic entertainment at a reasonable cost to the patron. To accomplish this aim the organization took over the Fourteenth Street Theatre, in New York, and pro-

"BOZO" SNYDER



The irresistible comedian who brings his own show to the New Gaiety Theatre next week.

ducer, Miss Pauline Maclean. Mr. Fasset's leading lady plays the role of "Gypsy" (The Little Spitz), and Toronto theatregoers will have the opportunity of seeing her portray a part that she has already made famous. Other members of the company—true to the policy of Mr. Fasset—are cast in parts that are best suited to their respective abilities.

"The Little Spitz" will be played throughout the week with the usual matinee performances on Wednesday and Saturday.

COMING to you direct from Broadway is the "Cat And The Canary" which has been booked for the Uptown screen this week. Creighton Hale, Laura La Plante and Forrest Stanley, Tully Marshall and Arthur Edmund Carew are among the outstanding players in the cast, and the story is one of the world beaters.

The "Cat And The Canary" is something new in film plays. Paul Leal of UFA fame, whose first bid for public approbation was embodied in various theatre productions, employs a refinement of lighting technology which has lately been the vogue among camera craftsmen, following in the footsteps of the Continental school of directors.

When "Cat And The Canary" was first presented in New York it was hailed as the most baffling mystery story ever presented upon the stage. It ran for three solid years in New York, two years in Chicago, and had extended runs both through road shows and repertory companies throughout the world. John Willard wrote this famous stage success.

During the stage proceedings Jack Arthur will feature Gertrude's famous "Phantom in Blue" which will be played by Horace Lipp.

COURAGE, the theme exemplified by two youthful players Janet Gaynor and Charles Farrell, in one of the most famous of all pictures directed by William C. de Mille, has been brought to the screen and will be shown for the first time in Canada at the Regent Theatre for a limited engagement starting next Monday matinee, September 26. This picture, based on the play by Austin Strong, is said by all critics to be one of the finest productions of any type ever screened. Taken from every angle it is perfection, and more than that it has just none of the appeal or beauty of the original play.

"The Heavens" is the story of two of the lowest types of Parisian workers in the sewers of Paris and a wild life of the Paris streets. But because of the glorious doctrine of courage which it preaches and the marvellous things it does to bring about its characters, it has been called one of the greatest and one of the most beautiful love stories ever written. The play created a sensation when produced for a record run on Broadway, and the picture is surpassing the reputation established by the play.

Two performances will be given daily. All seats are reserved and can be purchased at the Regent Theatre box office now.

THE exceptionally fine entertainment being provided by the management of Shea's Hippodrome is proving a magnet to draw record attendance to that house.

Clara Fread, 1-Stopper, foremost musical director and the orchestra will feature the hit next week. Mr. Fread and his band are the making of the first appearance in that house of the musical novelties never before offered by a first-class orchestra will be heard.

The headline act will be also supported by other artists of the Keith-Albee when.

The management of the Hippodrome desire to make it clear to Toronto theatre-goers that the same high standard of vaudeville is being presented in this house as has been the case during the past twenty-eight years of Shea's theatre history in this city. The management would be proud to have been reduced only for the reason of the big increase in seating capacity at the Hippodrome in comparison with the Victoria Street theatre.

The addition of the phonograph entertainment has proved popular with the public, and the feature picture, comedy, and News Reel, being added to the regular stage attraction in the way differs from the former quality of the vaudeville.

REYNOLD STUART has been appointed pianist of the Chamber Music Society at Chautauque, N.Y., for next summer. During July and August at Chautauque the New York Symphony Orchestra gives some sixty concerts, and Reynold Stuart, the pianist, performs the prodigious feat of playing three pianos a week for eight weeks.

(See Also Page 11)

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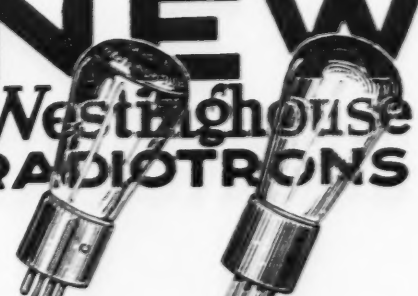
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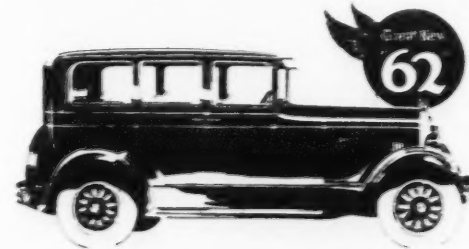
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MORE than ever, in this century, they have listened for the click of the key that would unlock all the secrets; and while "the unexpected volumes *de luxe* of Blake" have been showered upon us with not a little biography and criticism, the nearest thing to a section that has come to hand is a decent little book by Max Plozman, worshipper of Blake, who has penetrated the outer veil and some of the inner ones, and offers to share his as yet incomplete understanding.

The reason that this unfortunate condition exists is that it was Blake's fate to be "a poet without a shrewd competent reader." "To the very man one understood" (p. 66).

Mr. Plowman thinks Blake will never be wholly understood by a single mind, not so much on account of his obscurity as on account of his profundity. His aim was to reveal the nature of the soul; and while other poets have touched this as they dealt with man in society and man in relation to God, with Blake "I was his whole concern" (p. 38). Add to this that his writings were unread and only a few intimates knew they existed. He wrote for himself. He transcribed the poems with accompanying drawings onto plates by a secret process, printed and hand-colored them himself. So, as he pursued his explorations into the human soul, through virgin wilderness of thought, and found things which everyday language simply could not express, he invented a symbolic language. As he went on, alone, he reduced this to a sort of celestial shorthand, and lost all readers unwillling or unable to trace laboriously his swift way.

believing that, leaving the innocence of childhood (which state Blake has interpreted more finely than any one else), a person becomes self-conscious through the experience of adult life, and it is folly to teach him he can re-enter the state of innocence; he can only achieve peace by a consciousness of the unity of Man with God and with all things. This knowledge of union (not the blind union of the mystic: Blake is mis-called a mystic) is to be found through the exercise of the faculty of higher mind, spiritual vision, that supernatural grasp of highest truth that many religions have called by many names. Blake chose to call it imagination. It was not an end, but a means to wisdom of the divine—particularly the divine nature of Man, on which all the poet's thoughts were centered.

To those who have been attracted by this sweet and austere poet and baffled by him. I need not recommend Mr. Plowman's study; they will seek it promptly without urging, for a person who has ever felt, however dimly, the sublimity of Blake, is thereafter perennially eager for any means of enlightenment that may make that sublimity more dazzlingly plain. Only those in whom a narrow reason has strangled their higher faculties of perception ever say: "This far I can understand Blake, beyond this he is mad." So far as I am entitled to an opinion, I agree with Mr. Plowman that none has grasped Blake's message in its entirety and therefore appreciated his poetry fully; but the ever increased interest the poems excite and the definite advance in understanding them—an advance measurable even within the last few years—encourages me to believe that before another century is passed the gist of Blake's thought will be common knowledge, and the charge of madness an outworn jest.

HERE'S HOW!

"Drinks: How to Mix and Serve" (Paul E. Lowe; Musson, Toronto; 128 pages; 75c).

SINCE all the provinces of Canada from and including Quebec to and including British Columbia, have legislation appointed every man

own bar-tender, a manual for the instruction of the two or three million amateurs was a sheer necessity. Ours is now before me and I predict for a wide and fast sale. We have seen lately quite a run on works of popular science; and this stands a first rate show of being the most popular work of science on the market.

What is remarkable about it is condensation. In the speed with which it gets down to business, and sticks to the bare facts, it anticipates almost vulgar thirst on the part of its readers. Grace of style is wholly sacrificed to informative value.

Within a book of vest pocket size, then, one is offered 350 recipes for more kinds of drinks than the reviewer knew existed; and he can help wondering what would happen to a person who mixed and drank one in rotation; but he considers the experiment no part of a reviewer's function. He has not even experimented with one of them, leaving it to individual readers to do their own experimenting, and come to their own conclusions about the author's knowledge of bar-tending.

The recipes, however, are only part of the contents. There is a glossary of terms used in the book, a list of all the articles to be found in the perfectly equipped bar (including combs, hair brushes and newspapers), a few pages of toasts, instructions how to take a cork out of a bottle without an opener, and other miscellaneous advice, such as a cleaning and ventilating the bar, and the uses of a free lunch counter.

Most striking of all the instance space economy is that the "papers," which are usually plain covered with purely decorative de-



The centenary of Blake's death has been marked by the issue of many editions of his work, and several books about him and his poetry. Of these, the most important are the "Introduction to the Study of Blake," by Geoffrey Hartman, and the "Blake Engravings," by John R. Sutherland. The "Introduction" is a collection of essays, edited by Hartman, which includes a reprint of Blake's engravings (Dent, \$3); "Blake's Marriage of Heaven and Hell" is reproduced in facsimile (Dent, \$7.50); an edition in one volume (Nonesuch, \$6); complete works in three volumes (Nonesuch, \$18). The "Engravings" is a book of 100 plates, with commentary, and the Oxford University Press edition in cloth at \$1.

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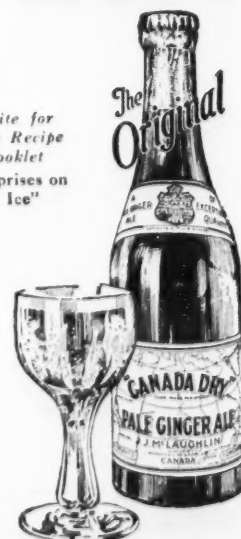
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only, consist in this book of a tabulated synopsis of the liquor laws of the six government control provinces. The only thing I missed was hints on how to avoid taking a drink when you don't want to; and possibly even that might be found if one looked hard enough for it.

POOR MARIE VALEVSKA
"The Empress Might-Have-Been" by Octave Aubry; Harper-Musson, Toronto; 351 pages; \$2.50.

NAPOLÉON'S love affair with the Polish countess, Marie Valevska, was probably the most genuine, as it was the prettiest and happiest of his amorous adventures. He had been infatuated with Josephine, and with her had known a good deal of unhappiness. By the time he met Marie, on one of his military campaigns, he was wiser. When he had her established in Paris, the ménage was the nearest thing to a perfect home that Napoleon ever knew. She was sweet, submissive and faithful, and he was devoted to her, as much as it was in him to be affected by any purely personal tie. After his divorce from Josephine, Marie and her child were pathetic figures. Napoleon married an Austrian princess, in the hope of furthering his political ambitions; but she was merely a source of anxiety to him, and withdrew in the dark days the help that might have saved Napoleon from the final tragedy. Marie was loyal throughout, and therefore a bright spot in the confusion of intrigues that made up Bonaparte's career.

All this is set out, with particulars, and with appropriate embellishments, in "The Empress Might-Have-Been," which follows in the line of "Ariel," "The Divine Lady," and other popular specimens of fictionalized biography. In its class, it is average, run-of-mill—not bad, and equally not outstandingly good.

William Arthur Deane

DATA FOR AUTOBIOGRAPHY BY
LION FEUCHTWANGER, AUTHOR
OF "POWER"

I ATTENDED school for fourteen years, was a prisoner of war for seventeen days, did military service for five and one-half months, and lived in Munich for eleven years—but the remainder of my life not here accounted for has been spent in relative freedom.

I have written eleven dramas, of which three that are good have never been produced, one that is mediocre was played 2341 times, and one that is quite bad has, in the course of the last two years, been vehemently demanded for production by 167 German and foreign theatres. I permitted a printer's error to remain in the list of characters of the play that was so successful, with the consequence that forty-one verses lost all their significance. These verses were spoken by 197 actors in the 2341 performances without discovery of the error by a single stage-director, actor, critic or member of the audience that aggregated 1,500,000.

Young authors to the number of 2,443 have submitted manuscripts for an opinion. I have received 7,105 requests for my autograph, and 828 ladies have applied to me for the position of secretary. I have been charged with plagiarism eleven times and have been apprised by 619 outraged readers that X or Y or Z appropriated my material flagrantly. In order to have and to hold my residence in peace I have been involved in seventeen law-suits, of which two are still pending.

Was the father of Jew Suss (in "Power") really a Christian? was the burden of 2,035 inquiries, and 331 persons have asked whether I regarded Bolshevism and 124 the Bible, as divinely inspired.

Over the telephone I have been addressed as "Jewish swine" by 581 anonymous callers, while 138 others presented the opportunity to purchase particularly valuable Persian rugs. I have been interviewed 127 times and have neglected to answer 1,990 questionnaires.

I possess 27 teeth, measure five feet three inches, and weigh 134½ pounds. I can typewrite seven pages in an hour or can write four lines of verse in that time. In an hour of verse writing I lose 11½ ounces.

I was rejected 26 times and examined 43 times with respect to fitness for war service. I studied Sanskrit, Hebrew, Greek and Latin; I speak French and Italian passably well, English and Spanish badly, Yiddish, Bavarian and Berlesine very badly, and no Plattdeutsch whatever.

I sleep six hours a day, take hot baths, enjoy all kinds of sea-food, do not enjoy pastries, am a member of the Berlin censorship of trash and muck, do setting-up exercises four and one-half minutes per diem, hate dogs and tobacco, am a Ph. D., delight in aeroplaning, and can be interviewed only by appointment, which may be made over the telephone.

IT IS exactly a hundred years since De Quincey wrote "Murder As One of the Fine Arts." That gives a certain, if slight, topicality to the hitherto unknown notebook and diary of the "Opium Eater," which Mr. Noel Douglas is to publish. The diary was begun in 1803 when De Quincey was staying at Everton, and though he was then only eighteen years of age, it fore-shadows much of his future work. The volume will be edited by Professor Eaton of the Syracuse University, who has long been at work on a new life of De Quincey.

BOOK SERVICE

Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by postal or express order to THE BOOKS HELF, "SATURDAY NIGHT," Toronto. BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL.



F. TENNYSON JESSE AND HUSBAND

Dr. and Mrs. Harwood (both authors) have taken up residence at Cut Mill, Bosham, Sussex, in this 17th century water mill turned into a sumptuous residence. The mill wheel, dam, and stream (which runs under the house) are still there. The mill pond has been deepened and turned into a bathing pool. Note the inevitability of the woman author and the faithful canine.

CENSORSHIP IN BOSTON

BOSTON, under the parental hand of the New England Watch and Ward Society, is going in for book banning on an unprecedented scale. The list of forty-seven novels recently banned there seems, at first glance, to contain all the most popular books of the period. It includes "The World of William Clissold" by H. G. Wells, "Oil" by Upton Sinclair, "Doomsday" by Warwick Deeping, "The Allingham" by May Sinclair, "The Sun Also Rises" by Ernest Hemingway, "Starling" by Christopher Ward, "The American Tragedy" by Theodore Dreiser, "Manhattan Transfer" by John Dos Passos, "Nigger Heaven" by Carl Van Vechten, "Elmer Gantry" by Sinclair Lewis, and many others as well known. The publishing houses involved are the most reputable in the United States—Scribner, Harper, Century, Putnam, Doran, Dutton, Little, Brown, Knopf, Harcourt Brace, Macmillan, Boni & Liveright, &c.

New York is laughing at Boston, because the only effect is the depriving of the Boston retail book stores of the sales. The Bostonians legally can, and do, now order habitually from New York by mail. The United States Post office will not recognize the rulings of the Massachusetts authorities.

The local and factional aspect of American censorship is most interesting. In some cities the Jews have banned "The Merchant of Venice" from the public schools; in Tennessee works on biology are taboo, and in Los Angeles the Fundamentalists have succeeded in suppressing "The Man Himself" by Rollin Lynde Hartt, just as Charlie Chaplin is barred from theatres in the Province of Quebec because he has been divorced.

The latest attempt at federal censorship legislation in the United States was a bill introduced at the last session of Congress by Representative Wilson of Mississippi, calling for the suppression of sixty-nine magazines, including "Vanity Fair," "Judge," and "The American Mercury."

CORRECTION

WE regret an error that crept into an item on this page last week. In describing the painting, the "Little King of Rome," recently sold by the firm of John Britnell, Son to an American visitor to Canada, the words "John Britnell, son of an American visitor to Canada," was an obvious, but none the less unfortunate, mistake which we take this opportunity to rectify.



Hasty comment, pertinent and pertinent.

Cape to Cairo by Stella Court Treat (Harper-Ryerson, Toronto, illustrated with 64 photographs by T. A. Glover, \$6). This large travel diary, covering a trip by motor truck from the north to the south of Africa, contains a great deal of good material. Very little of it is absolutely new; travellers have been writing of Africa for many years. The party consisted of five men and a woman. After the manner of the English, they went heavily armed, and slaughter whatever lions, hippos, leopards, elephants, or other creatures came in their path. One member of the party was a photographer, and the pictures are good, though some of the subjects are just the usual ones of native women, hunter with slain beast, and others equally familiar through the "National Geographic Magazine."

Genahis Khan by Harold Lamb (McBride, New York, illustrated, \$3.50). This is the history, in story form, of the great Tartar emperor. It is very similar in matter and design to "The Servant of the Mithridates," reviewed favorably here some months ago; but Mr. Lamb's book is more handsomely printed and bound.

Charm by Mary Margaret McBride and Alexander Williams (Henkle, New York, \$2.50). Amusing text-book on a quality desired by all, and attainable in some measure by all. Only to be regretted that it is so blatantly national. The authors boast it is "100 per cent. U. S. A." Among the French and Irish they might have found some examples of charming people, whose names will likely live longer than Eddie Foy's and Herbert Hoover's. Still, within its range, it is good.

The Torch and Western Teacher (Box 1642, Regina, Sask., 10c. a copy). The June issue contains "Hail Canada! Hail Confederation!" by George Alfred Palmer, a poem in celebration of the Diamond Jubilee, which contains very fine sentiments.

Now East, Now West by Susan Ertz (Appleton-McLeod, Toronto, \$2). Happily, Miss Ertz in her latest novel has reverted to the mood of humorous detachment that made "Madame Chaire" deservedly popular. Again, too, her sympathetically whimsical character drawing predominates. For plot, an American couple settle in England, and the wife develops social ambitions.

Excluded Books of the New Testament (Evelagh, Nash & Grayson-Ryerson, Toronto, \$2.25). Contains the following books, which are no longer bound up with the New Testament:

established a happy home; and then advised "Albert" to do the same. The story is "Albert's" attempted courtship. Since "In Single Strictness" was priced at \$15, "Celebrate Lives" offers the first opportunity most readers have had of enjoying these short stories, as admirable in style as they are in psychology.

The Problems of Peace by Various Authors (Oxford University Press, Toronto, \$2.25). The full texts of about twenty lectures by eminent thinkers on international matters, delivered at the Geneva Institute of International Relations in August, 1926. Summaries of the discussions on these papers are placed in appendices. This institution began as the Summer School of the British League of Nations Union; but has expanded to take in similar bodies in the United States and elsewhere, to study world questions.

Autobiography of a Cathedral by Louis Howland (Century, New York, illustrated, \$1.50). Previously, English writers have personified churches, and set down their ideas of the moods and thoughts of these buildings that have individuality certainly, even if not personality in the literal sense; but Mr. Howland is the first American author whom I have seen attempting imaginative work of this kind. His diction is quite sprightly, and his impressions will be liked by those who enjoy churchly atmosphere.

The Case Book of Sherlock Holmes by A. Conan Doyle (Doran-Ryerson, Toronto, \$2). Twelve more crimes solved by the eminent English detective-novelist. With this collection in the authentic manner Sir Arthur again bids his swivel-eyed superman goodbye, and for the second time assures his readers that there will be no more Sherlock Holmes stories.

On the Slope of Montmartre by William Wallace Irwin (Stokes-Ryerson, Toronto, illustrated, \$2). All of Mr. Irwin's humor and capacity for swift, sure sketching of characters and scenes is exemplified in this series of miniature descriptive essays on phases of life in Paris. Seventeen drawings by Marcel Poncin prove perfect complements to the text.

Zelda Marsh by Charles G. Norris (Dutton-Ryerson, Toronto, \$2). Zelda was one of those magnetic women that men simply cannot leave alone. The male characters in Mr. Norris's latest novel are determined that she shall not remain alone. They seek her like the moth the flame. Some of them profited by the experience, some met ruin. Meanwhile Zelda, the vital American woman, achieved a career, and became a stage favorite, where her attractions can be capitalized most handily. As always, Mr. Norris writes at great length, taking five hundred pages of small type to get it said.



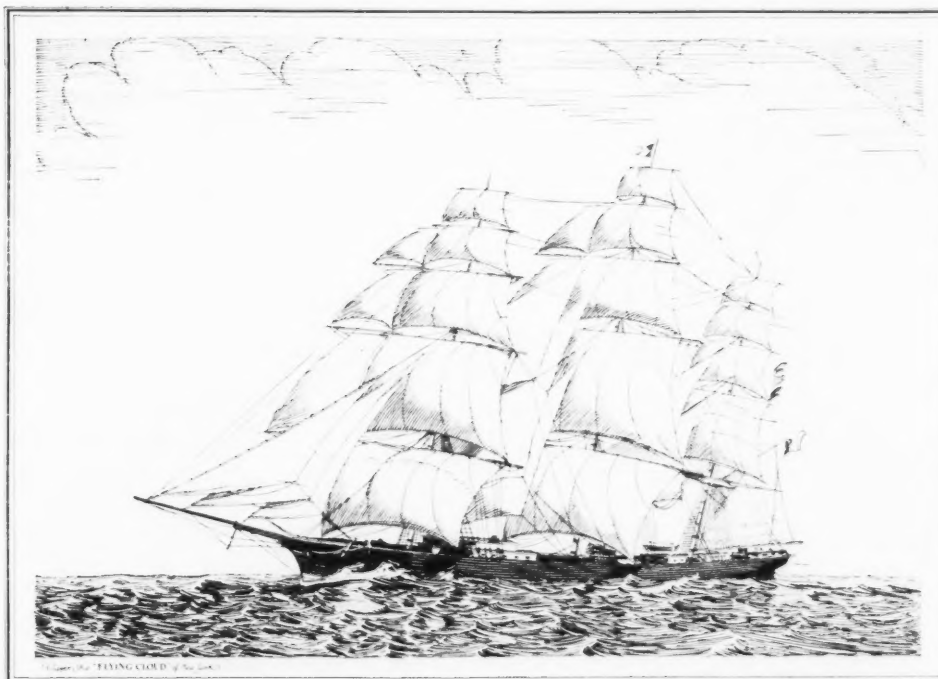
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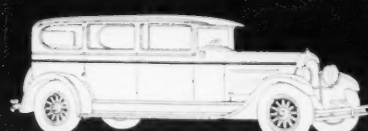
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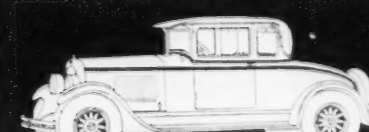
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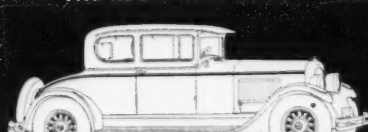
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Hunting Celebrities in Sweden

ON LAND owned by the state at the strand of Alvastra, Sweden, you will find the home of Ellen Key, the pioneer of many a modern conception of womanhood. At Marbacka, at Sunne in Wernland, about fifty kilometers from Karlstad, you will find the birthplace and home of Selma Lagerlof, the novelist, while at Landskrona, a seaport in the south of Sweden, you may visit the girls' school where she taught at the time

of writing her great romance, "The Saga of Gosta Berling". It is also the birthplace of Cronholm the historian. If you want to visit the home of the Swedish poets, then you must go to Vinberga in Halland for Olof von Dalin; to Tanum in Bohuslan for Jahnne Borjesson; to Stens-Bruk near Norrkoping for Karl Dahlgren; to Sora-Tuna in Dalecarlia for Fahlcranz; to Ransatar in Wernland for Erik Geiger; to Ohr for Gunno Dahlstjerna; to Lund, just a block west of the Cathedral for Tegnier's home,

Isles of Fabled Atlantis

WE WERE passing through the Azores and on the deck beside me stood a learned-looking tourist with his head buried in the pages of his guide book from which he was reading aloud to a companion. His words were full of facts, of history, of statistics on population and exported products, till people moved away from him that they might not be disturbed with information while in the contemplation of the beauty of these fairylands planted amid the last swellings of the Gulf Stream. Their vineyards, their little coast-dotted homes of primrose, yellow, pink and white walls, their rugged volcanic aspect now transformed into rolling lava dunes of the softest green provided for most of us a fascination which the guide book did not. We filled our eyes with the summits against the blue, and when ashore permitted orange and lemon groves, pineapple and grape lands, lakes and roadways beside romantic hill-winding paths to lead us astray to spots where the heart was



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UNIQUE ALBERTA MONUMENT

An impressive ceremony marked unveiling of a handsome cairn recently near Fort Saskatchewan by Lieutenant-Governor Egbert. The inscription on the historic landmark is as follows:

"Fort Augustus, Fort Edmonton, established by the North West Company in 1794; Fort Edmonton, established by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1795.
"Rivals in trade, allies in danger, these companies carried the flag and commerce of Britain, by way of the great rivers, from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean and Hudson Bay to the Pacific and Arctic Oceans.
"These posts were abandoned in 1907."
Speakers during the ceremony included Judge F. W. Howay, of New Westminster, B.C., western representative of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of the Dominion, which erected the cairn; Acting Premier Hon. R. G. Reid; Chief Factor James Thomson, of the Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg; A. H. Gibson, Fort Saskatchewan, and Hon. Dr. A. C. Rutherford, the first Premier of Alberta.

where he wrote "Frithjof's Saga"; and in Stockholm the poets Backstrom, Karl Bellman, Beskow and August Blanche were born. Sweden is a delightful hunting ground for the homes of poets, of sculptors like Anders Zorn whose Mora home is worth visiting, of botanists and naturalists like Fries of Femsjo and Linnaeus of Uppsala, of novelists and dramatists like Crusenstolpe of Jonkoping, of Madame Carlin of Stromstad, and of Strindberg.

Tell's Festival at Altdorf

ONE of the pleasantest excursions by motor from Lucerne is to Altdorf, the chief town in the Canton of Uri, sheltered in the middle of orchards at the foot of the Gruenberg. Tourists seek it out every year in hundreds because in its principal square, legend declares William Tell shot with his arrow the apple placed on his little son's head. Today there is a monument erected on the spot and at the theatre in the town, performances of Schiller's drama are frequently given. About a mile from the town on the lake side is William Tell's Chapel, where this year on May 29, a small festival was held, the people congregating about it in boats. The road from the chapel to the motor road above the banks is very steep. I counted a hundred and ten rocky steps and many of us who came by motor from Lucerne, felt much distressed by the climb, several elderly persons being almost exhausted at the top. It occurred to me that the Swiss would do well to copy the Italians at Amalfi, who conduct the guests of the Capucini Convent up a less arduous hillside by hand-chairs, crude but comfortable cousins of the chairs in which midlady made her calls in the 18th century.

BALMORAL, where the King and Queen recently spent a holiday, is a vastly different place from the days of Queen Victoria. King Edward once made the most pungent comment on the innate chilliness of the place when he was seen one night by his mother walking down the stairs with a pillow under one arm and a couple of rugs over the other. In response to her Majesty's astonished inquiry as to where he was going, he blandly replied: "Just to take a quiet sleep in the garden; it's not quite so draughty out there as it is in my room!"



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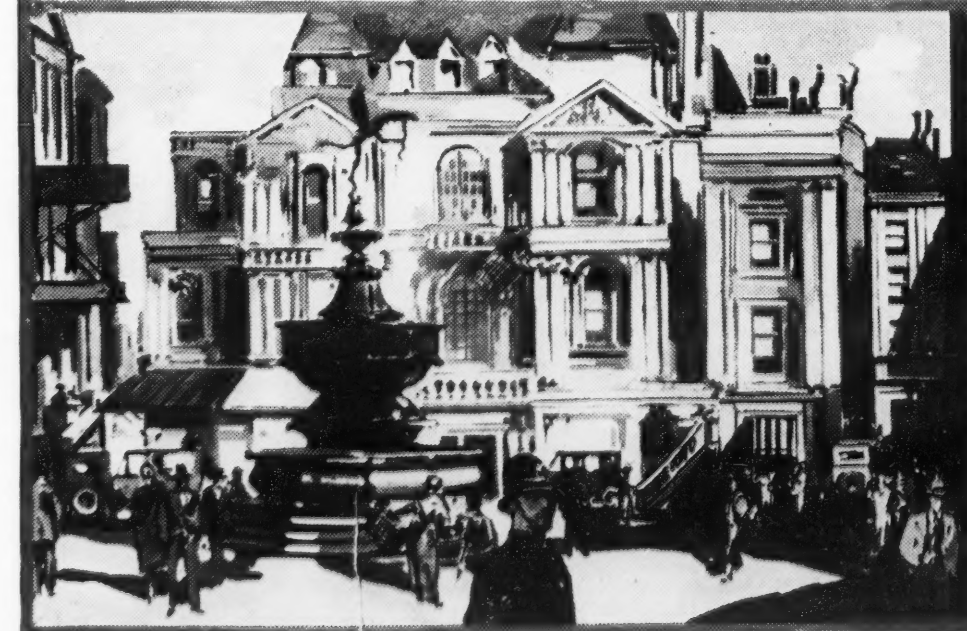
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COMRADES IN PEACE AND WAR

Having been brought up together as colts, and together pulling the first gun at the Battle of Mons, "Jones" and "Othello" two twenty-six year old veterans, are now enjoying a well earned retirement on a farm near Sudbury, Suffolk, under the care of Mr. J. Probert, an ex-officer of their famous O. Battery, R.I.A. The picture was taken on the anniversary of the Battle of Mons.

MUSIC & DRAMA

Note and Comment

THE group of songs and dances which were demonstrated by the selected musicians of the Blood Indians at the Banff Highland Gathering were arranged in a dramatic sequence, conforming to the traditions of the Indian procedure, in which song is the musical expression of emotions created by special circumstances, behind all of which is a spiritual intention. The spectators are thus witnessing a drama such as was frequently enacted in real life a hundred years ago, and was no doubt frequently seen by the early Scottish pioneers. While it was not

possible to reproduce all the old costumes of those early days when all the clothes were of leather, as much as practicable of the old-time character were preserved.

The scene opened at an encampment of Blood Indians with the lodges all set in prescribed array. Some of the braves are absent on a war-party, but there are enough left to enjoy the hand game, the ring and arrow game, and other camp amusements. . . . A shot is heard in the distance, and the players jump up to see on the brow of a hill black faces of the victorious war-party. Signals of welcome are made, and the whole encampment lines up to give the ceremonial welcome home. The victorious are embraced by their squaws, and the tribe proceeds to the performance of the scalp dance, singing and dancing according to a special ritual. The women assume the war-bonnet and dance as they wave the scalp of the enemies who have been slain.

This is followed after a brief interval by other dances, such as the Prairie Chicken dance, in which the movements of the familiar chicken are imitated. The Cog feast dance now known only to the older Indians is also enacted. More drama comes into play. New figures appear on the horizon, and a delegation approaches from the enemy making signs of peace by means of the sign language universal among the Indians of this continent. This delegation is received with appropriate ceremony, the sign language being used as the opposing nations do not speak each other's tongues. Thereupon a Peace Council is held and peace is formally agreed to, with the pipe-smoking ceremonies associated by tradition with the enactment. This is naturally followed by more song and dance, the two selected for this collaboration being the War-Bonnet Dance and the Circling Dance.

PROGRAMS for the Hart House String Quartet Series in Toronto: October 26 (Hart House Quartet): Quartet, Mozart; Italian Serenade, Hugo Wolf; Quartet, Dehnanyi; Nov. 17 (Flonzaley Quartet): Quartet A minor, Brahms; Quartet, Szymanowski; Quartet, Beethoven, Dec. 8 (Persinger Quartet of San Francisco): Quartet, Hanson; Quartet, Haydn; Quartet, Ravel; Jan. 12 (Hart House Quartet): Quartet, Elgar; Fragments, Mendelssohn; Quartet, Reger; Feb. 23 (Hart House Quartet): Beethoven Opus 95; Dorian Quartet, Respighi; Schumann A major.

SIR JOHN MARTIN-HARVEY has scored one of the greatest successes of his career in the dual roles of Dubose and Lesurques in that fine drama, "The Lyons Mail." The two characters give him full opportunities of displaying the various sides of his versatile art, and the result is a memorable performance.

What Sir John treasures most in his wardrobe is the old coat he wears as Dubose in this play. This was given to him by his old friend Tom Heslewood and is the original coat worn by Sir Henry Irving when he played a version of "The Lyons Mail." He will be seen in Toronto during the season.

In Wild Wales

ONE of the most enchanting trips I know in old Wales is the trip by motor from Llandudno, Conway or Porthmadog through Trefriw and Llanrwst to Bettws-y-coed, thence along the Holyhead road, past the Swallow Falls and Capel Curig and under the heights of Tryfan to the gorge of Nant Ffrancon. If I tell you the views at Porthmadog, I tell them best in the words of one who said, "If I were doomed to spend the rest of my life behind a single window, I would have that window in breezy, sunny Porthmadog." With Vardre mountain behind the village and all Snowdonia in a magnificent panorama for each hour of the day, it is indeed delightful. Trefriw Spa not only has the richest sulphur-iron waters known, but at the junction of the Crafant and Conway valleys, it is one of the best resorts I know for mountain, lake, river and woodland scenery. At Bettws-y-coed, of course, we have another of those artist's paradises, which like Capri in Italy is often called "the prettiest village in Europe." Tryfan is only 3,000 feet high, but one does not have to wait for sunsets as so often in the Alps, to get the marvel of its color. At dawn and noon, in storm and quiet, it is one of the loveliest mountains the eye can wish to enjoy.



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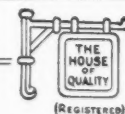
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Labor Day, Sept. 5th, 1927

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At Pike's Peak

On Sept. 5th, 1927, for the second consecutive time, a Stutz won the \$10,000 Penrose Trophy in the Pike's Peak Free-for-All Hill-Climb. A Standard Safety Stutz Sedan with Weymann Body, the only closed-car entered, covered the mountain course in 21 minutes, 59.3 seconds. In doing so, it defeated the open models of several other well-known makes.

The Special Penrose Cup also was won by a Stutz; a Stutz Special making the remarkable time of 18 minutes, 25.1 seconds, and finishing 1 minute, 59.3 seconds ahead of its nearest rival.

At Atlantic City Speedway

While Stutz was winning both First Prizes at Pike's Peak, three Safety Stutz Black Hawk speedsters were taking First, Second and Third honors in the 150-Mile, Free-for-All Stock-Car Race at the Atlantic City Speedway. In this race, Stutz was pitted against some of the most famous cars in America.

Furthermore, the time made by all three of the Stutz cars was far faster than any existing stock-car record. The three cars averaged from about 94 to over 96 miles per hour for the entire distance. The leading car established a new record for stock-car racing of 96.30 miles per hour!

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GREYHOUNDS RACING AT HARRINGAY

A study in style, showing position of dogs in commencing a jump, and completing a jump.

The Unborn

THERE is in this country a gallant little society, led by the Hon. Mrs. Grant Duff, and called "The Men of the Trees." Part of its purpose is to interest people, especially young people, in planting trees in appropriate places. Many of the African members plant a tree every day! This may be a very good thing in itself, helping to bank Mississippi floods and other disasters, but perhaps it is not less valuable in symbolizing and suggesting the need for *long* thoughts.

Many people who are willing to devote themselves with fervour to try to make the present better, are not greatly moved by the future, and to ordinary men and women of goodwill the year A.D. 2500 makes little emotional appeal. "What has posterity done for us?" But, in view of the almost necessary weakness of the future's emotional appeal, we should the more diligently cultivate the habit of *long* thoughts.

There is something pathetically fine in Cicero's saying: "That long time, when I shall not be, moves me more than this short span" (*Longum illud tempus, quoniam non ero, movet me magis, quam hoc exiguum*); and we should cultivate the habit of long thoughts. Perhaps the future does not thrill us, but it is an unthinkable position that we should live as if it should not count. The future is the possible, and possibilities always thrill.

All normal people shrink with horror from cruelty to children, but the abhorrence is often, of course, more emotional than reasoned. As Professor Karl Pearson said in a recent noble lecture "On the Right of the Unborn Child," Cambridge University Press, 28.1:

"We associate parents for cruelty to their children, but what is greater cruelty than bringing children into the world of whom we can predict on the average that a certain number will suffer from incurable disease, and that others without being afflicted will transmit that disease to the next generation?"

It is only within the last two or three generations that man has begun to understand what heredity implies, and what disease is, and the majority

of people never think of either as controllable. But this ignorance is becoming criminal, and our acquiescence in it is racially suicidal. We venture to quote again from Pearson's important lecture:

"God," writes Martin Luther, "creates children and he will provide for them." I venture to hold that such an idea belongs to a religion which does not fit the moral needs of our nation to-day. It is, we know, man and not the deity which creates children, and man is responsible for their *quality* as well as their quantity.

Professor Karl Pearson tabulates the percentage of school children suffering from inborn eye-defects, such as the divergence of the cornea from the spheroid, or a maladjustment in the "depth" of the eye-ball; and his point is that in the days of the ancient hunters those with defective vision would tend to be eliminated because of their lack of acuity and awareness. The remainder would breed a race with more efficient eyes than those of the previous generation. But nowadays we *conserve the defects*, and nothing is forcing us to breed only from the best.

As Herbert Spencer put it, with the growth of society forms and the increase of social sympathy, we have done away with most forms of Natural Selection, as was inevitable, and we have not set our minds to devising other forms of sifting to take their place. We are being kind in the present and cruel to the future. The making of the future nation is too much left to caprice and fecklessness—both moral and intellectual.

From the facts of hereditary entailment, as regards defects and disabilities and predispositions to disease, Professor Pearson makes out a strong case for thinking more about the unborn child, or rather whether there should be, in many cases, any child at all. The care of the unborn child during its ante-natal life is not the present point, though one of deep importance. The present point is just this: deteriorative states of body and mind are often very transmissible; in the old days of Nature's sifting they were winnowed out; now, perforce, we conserve them; nowadays, not perforce, we propagate them.

The late Lord Shaftesbury was a champion of the born child; "we want some great champion of the unborn child," Personally, we have never been strongly moved by the philosophy of "rights"; the practical question is how the community can make the best of the lives in its charge—plant-lives, animal-lives, unborn child lives, infant lives, child lives, adolescent lives, men and women lives, old folks' lives. But while the phraseology of "rights" does not appeal to us, we agree with all our heart with Pearson: "As the new generation is not responsible for its own existence, it needs the more a champion, whose clarion cry shall be: 'The child has a right to be well-born!'"

Karl Pearson believes in the education of social sentiment. Certain undesirable parentages are at present

regarded with abhorrence, others with disfavor, others with an apprehensive shaking of the head. We have facts enough in many cases to warrant an extension of the forbidden parentages. The facts of heredity should be allowed to sink into the mind, to replace prejudice by conviction, and gradually to engender an extended morality scientifically informed.

But the positive is always more powerful than the negative. The immorality of bringing diseased and afflicted children into the world is undeniable, but let us think even more of the joy and pride of having fit children.

Sex in Stone

A CLAIM to have discovered sex differences in stones is made by Dr. Manolov, who has been conducting experiments in Leningrad. The possibility of the existence of the male and female principle among minerals was suggested to me in the course of my researches on sex determination in human beings, animals, plants, etc., by means of radioactive tests, he said. I was struck by the fact that the same mineral possessing the same chemical properties has two forms of crystals, such as cubes and octagons. I applied my reaction test to the different crystalline forms of the same mineral. I found in the case of the eleven most typical mineral pyrites that the cubic-shaped crystals gave a typical male reaction (depigmentation) upon the substance in which they had been submerged, while the octagonal shaped crystals gave a typical female reaction (pigmentation). This result I obtained in all cases. I hope to demonstrate that there is a consistent division into male and female throughout the whole of creation from stones to man.

CANADIAN NATIONAL GET GOLD MEDAL

Advice has been received at headquarters of the Canadian National Railways that they have been awarded by the jury of awards at the Toronto Exhibition, the gold medal for their exhibit, which was installed in the Railways Building. This exhibit was a novel and attractive display of the progress made in Canada since Confederation, and was acclaimed one of the best attractions at the Exhibition.

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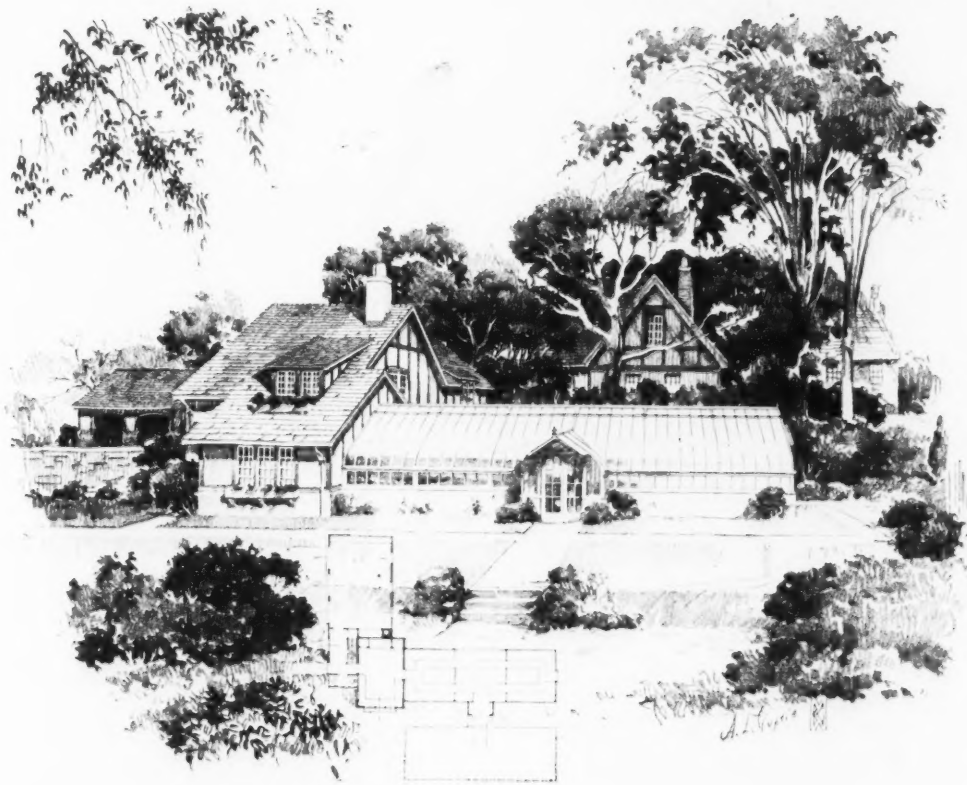
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THE PRIME MINISTER'S RETURN
Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Baldwin on arrival at Southampton after their successful Canadian tour.

One of these evil chances befell us in the Duke of Baden's territory, at Mannheim. As ill luck would have it, a couple of young students from the neighboring University of Heidelberg, who had come to Mannheim for their quarter's revenue, and so had some hundred dollars between them, were introduced to the table, and having never played before, began to win (as is always the case). As ill luck would have it, too, they were tipsy, and against tipsiness I have often found the best calculations of play fail entirely. They played in the most perfectly insane way, and yet won always. Every card they backed turned up in their favor . . . and in this ignominious way, in a tavern room thick with tobacco-smoke across a deal table be-meadered with beer and liquor, and to a parcel of hungry subalterns and a pair of beardless students, three of the most skilful and renowned players in Europe lost seventeen hundred louis! I blush now when I think of it. It was like Charles XII. or Richard Coeur de Lion falling before a petty fortress and an unknown hand (as my friend Mr. Johnson wrote), and was, in fact, a most shameful defeat.

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GOLD & DROSS

WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH HOLLINGER?

Editor, Gold and Dross.

What is the matter with Hollinger? This is a question one can hear almost at every place where mining stocks are being discussed. It is a puzzle difficult to figure out to the experienced trader as it is to the novice. Here is a stock representing one of the richest gold mines in the world; a stock which has been recommended for years by the most conservative people as the safest gold mining investment in the country; a stock which has consistently paid its dividends, a mine that has constantly increased its production and enlarged its reserves; and just when everything looked rosy, when production reached a tonnage higher than ever before, when the whole Canadian mining outlook was getting brighter than ever before; just when the public was beginning to fully appreciate the developments of the North country, just then the bottom drops out of the shares on the market and they register a decline of nearly 30 per cent. in a few weeks.

Furthermore, as the decline is proceeding on the market, rumors of an adverse nature are being circulated as to developments on the property. And while the financial and mining press is attempting to refute the importance of the rumors and is endeavoring to assure the public that there is nothing radically wrong at the mine, and while the shareholders who had invested their good money in the enterprise are keenly watching with hungry eyes for some official information that might relieve their worrying minds, the directors and officials of the company, who certainly must know whether the rumors are true or not, have chosen to maintain a deep silence about the matter and leave the shareholders to grope in the dark.

Then one day, when a break of unusual proportion occurs in the shares, increasing alarmingly the uneasiness of the public, the president of the company is called up by one of the newspapers and a short statement is obtained from him to the effect that everything was O.K. on the property. But here is where the plot thickens and the mystery becomes more puzzling than ever before; because while the immediate effect of the publication of this statement was to cause the shares to rebound quickly to \$18.00 and above, they soon, however, began to decline again. And the question is again raised, What is the matter with Hollinger? Since there is nothing wrong with the mine why are the shares declining? Surely there must be some reason and someone certainly knows the reason.

Is it possible that somebody is merely playing a game? A game of which the shareholders are being made the victims? One does not want to believe that in the case of Hollinger, Hollinger officials and directors have in the past always given their shareholders a square deal and treated them fairly. If they would only come out now frankly and openly and clear the air, the shareholders would at least feel that no unfair advantage is being taken of them by the directors. But with this mystery surrounding the Hollinger affair what can the shareholders think of it?

Unfortunately there have been cases in the mining group where shareholders have suffered financial loss not only because the property in which they were interested did not measure up to expectations but because directors and so-called insiders have taken unfair advantage of them. There have been instances of some wild manipulations in some mining stocks, and there has been even a case where the officers sold to the public millions of shares more than has ever been authorized by the company. One wonders how such a thing was ever allowed to occur in the first place, and since it did occur, why those who were responsible for it were allowed to go unpunished, and in this way set a dangerous precedent.

In our efforts to develop Canadian mining resources, is it not enough that the shareholders must take a risk on the possibility of finding ore bodies in the particular property, and on the competency of the management to develop these bodies properly when they are found, but they must also be loaded with the additional risk of the possibility of deliberate deceit on the part of the officials? In the interests of our country, and in the interests of the great mining future that is predicted for this country, is it not desirable to stamp out unfair practices in the mining game, and could not the shareholders themselves do it if they would only make an attempt? I believe they could.

The one remedy for the evils in mining stocks, in my opinion, lies in education and publicity. But not only through the medium of the press. The press has done splendidly in that respect as far as it was able to do. But education and publicity through personal touch by means of organization among the shareholders themselves. In our present generation, any group of people that have a common interest in some economic field usually form an organization to protect the interests of that field. We have labor organizations, manufacturers' organizations, professional associations, and even an association of mining companies. Why then could we not also have a mining shareholders' association to look after the interests of shareholders and see that they get the square deal to which they are entitled?

The amount of capital contributed by shareholders to mining investments and speculations in Canada runs into millions of dollars. Surely a sum sufficiently handsome to justify the creation of a central body that will endeavor to obtain fair treatment for the shareholder. The home of such an association could also be used as a centre of education on matters pertaining to investments and speculations by means of lectures, talks and discussions. What do your readers think about starting such an association?

H. A. G., Montreal, Que.

Three things appear to be wrong with Hollinger: and the first of these is the fact that speculators have for years closed their eyes to possible disappointments. They have failed to take into account the fact that mining is a wasting industry and that every dollar taken out of Hollinger is leaving exactly one dollar less to be mined.

Secondly, mineralization has been showing a tendency to take toward the east. The length of mineralization as possible to one at this time is less at depth than it is near surface. Efforts may be made to refute this observation, but the fact remains.

Third, there has been a tendency during the past year or so to juggle with public opinion.

In 1923 the president of Hollinger made the definite statement that an increase to 8,000 tons daily would be an accomplished fact at an early date. Shareholders based calculations on that statement, and the quotations for shares commenced to discount the results of such capacity. In 1926

a daily newspaper quoted an official as saying the reference to 8,000 tons daily capacity had only been so much bluff in connection with litigation of that time. Now, in September, 1927, the manager of Hollinger is quoted as having declared a capacity of 8,000 tons daily to be still the objective.

I do not profess to know what capacity will be ultimately attained at Hollinger. But, whether that capacity should be 7,000 tons per day, or whether it should reach 8,000 or even 10,000 tons, the record would not stand out as fulfillment of the promise made by Mr. Timmins in 1923. That is one of the things which appears to be wrong with Hollinger.

As regards the condition of the mine, the ore in sight and the general conditions are such as to assure production on a very big scale for many years to come. While the length of mineralization appears to be lessening at depth, yet this should not be misinterpreted as meaning that very deep mining will not be carried on in the "easterly" part of the mine. Keep this in mind: It is in the westerly half of the mine where there is the threat of shallow mineralization.

The outlook is that Hollinger may yield sufficient profit to justify the current quotations. If this proves to be so, the enterprise will stand out as the greatest gold mine so far worked in the Western Hemisphere.

In my opinion, a policy of reticence on the part of Hollinger directors will go farther toward destruction of confidence than will a bare statement of fact which might even show some degree of disappointment regarding mine conditions.

Some time ago, it was intimated that a statement would be authorized by Mr. Timmins and prepared by Mr. Brigham. Possibly by the time this comment gets into print, the statement from Mr. Brigham will have been issued. At the moment, there is a general hope that the statement, if made, will be frank and to the point.



HON. W. E. RANEY, K.C.

Who, with Mr. John M. McEvoy, K.C., of London, Ont., has been appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Ontario. In consequence of the appointment, Mr. Raney has resigned as Member for the electoral district of Prince Edward in the Ontario Legislature, in which he was leader of the Progressive Party. His resignation will, of course, necessitate a by-election in Prince Edward.

CREDIT TO ONTARIO GOVERNMENT

In these columns SATURDAY NIGHT has been naming week after week brokers whose representations by telegraph, telephone and tipster sheets have been designed altogether to relieve Canadians of money, and not by any chance to make it for them. We have warned our readers not to have anything to do with strangers who offered them wealth in these ways, and the mounting record of losses sustained by those who have trusted not wisely but too well more than justifies all that we had to say.

The Ontario Government has raided the offices of two firms whose names have occurred repeatedly in these columns, and it is evident that they are out to root out these chaps who have only come up into Canada with the object of cleaning up all they can and then making a getaway. Quick action is imperative in such cases, and we are therefore glad to see that the Ontario Government is fully alive to this necessity. It has authorized representatives of the Attorney-General to enter brokerage offices, unannounced, with detectives and auditors to search, upon any suspicion, for fraud, bucketting or keeping a gaming house, on the strength of a warrant.

This search warrant empowers immediate scrutiny of books and records, and additional warrants may be carried by the representatives of the crown for the arrest of the principals of the firm if illegal practices are uncovered.

If these measures are followed up vigorously there will soon be very few of these Companies operating in the Province of Ontario. Montreal is even more in need of a clean-up campaign of this kind than is Ontario.

CHARLES STEWART & COMPANY RAIDED

A. G. Wellandport, Ont. and E. S., Kingston, Ont. Since we advised E. S. to get in touch with the Attorney-General's Department as soon as possible because the experience he related agreed with that of many others who had lost heavily through operations of Charles Stewart & Company, Limited, the Attorney-General's Department has instituted an inquiry into the operations of this Company and of the Wm. C. Benner & Company, Limited, both with offices in the Canadian Pacific Railway Building, Toronto. All the salesmen had flown because they feared similar treatment to that given the employees of Worthington & Company a week or two earlier. Both concerns were organized by a New York man named Cooperman, who came to Toronto and induced two Toronto mining men to lend their names for purposes of incorporation. He then brought in a squad of high pressure telephone salesmen and started operations. Through the telephone they induced a number of people to buy stocks on margin, but it is reported that the stocks were not bought, although the customers were informed that they had been. When the customers thought they saw a profit, Stewart & Company induced them to put further money into stocks like North American Development on representations that this stock would rise quickly. It would fall instead as revealed by quotations from that home of ill-starred ventures, the Montreal Mining Exchange. On such an exchange, and especially with such a stock, it was easy by means of assistants, to run the price up or down at will. Neither

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GOLD & DROSS

Benner or Stewart seem to have understood the nature of the business to which they lent their names.

As for A. G., General Motors stock is good, but your purchase of Continental Smelting and Refining Company stock, also on margin, throws you open to being burked on both. A drop in it would extinguish your gains on General Motors, even if the latter stock had been bought.

C.P.R. COMMON FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR EMPLOYEES

Editor, Gold and Dross.

I would like to get your valued advice on the purchase of C. P. R. stock (Employees' Issue) at \$150.00 a share. Will this stock when issued be on an equal footing as the common stock that you now purchase from your broker? Do you think the price is rather high, compared with the price that other Corporations sell their stock to employees?

The market was stabilized around this price for some months prior to rumors getting out about the extra stock issue, also the same price is asked from shareholder and employee alike. Do you think C. P. R. can hold its present position when 37 millions are put on the market? I take from reading your paper quite frequently, that you have not got a weakness for the "Rails," but your valued opinion on this matter will be greatly appreciated. I saved a friend from Brooks Steam Motors last week.

Yours truly,
E. D. Wetaskiwin, Alta.

The offer made to employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of ordinary shares at a price of \$150.00 a share seems to me to be an exceptional opportunity which they should avail themselves of.

NATHANIEL GILBERT ARRESTED

"Local newspapers report the arrest in Toronto, Canada, of Nathaniel Gilbert and six others on charges of conspiracy to defraud a Pembroke, Ontario, man of \$35,000. In June of 1927 a Nathaniel Goldberg, alias Nat Gilbert, was a defendant in injunction proceedings brought by the Attorney General of New York State under the Martin Fraud Act," says a Boston Better Business Bureau Bulletin dated Sept. 13th.

"Goldberg, alias Gilbert, operated in Boston for a few months. Goldberg and Chester Gumpert published a tipster sheet in New York called the 'Wall Street Chronicle' until they ran afoul of the Martin Fraud Act. They both then moved to Boston and the 'Wall Street Chronicle' was published here by Coshnear Jones & Company and used in promoting the sale of the stock of Alamos Silver Mines Company, listed on the Boston Curb Exchange. This stock sold at a high of \$2.37 1/2 and was recently quoted no bid, 8c asked.

"Gilbert later formed a brokerage partnership with David Palmer and operated as Gilbert, Palmer & Company. This company promoted Cheyenne Oil Company stock, listed on the Boston Curb Exchange, using a tipster sheet called 'Market Wisdom.' This stock sold at a high of \$1.37 1/2 and was recently quoted at 3c bid.

"The Tipster sheet 'Market Wisdom' was also used in promoting the sale of the stock of Perpetual Petroleum Corporation, listed on the Boston Curb Exchange and promoted also by the 'Financial Censor,' published by William Harper, Jr., and by 'Spear's Ticker Topics,' published by Guy M. Spear & Company. This stock sold at a high of \$2.12 1/2. It sold at a low of 15c before being unlisted on the Boston Curb Exchange."

CAMERON, MICHEL & CO., INC., AND KAY COPPER COMPANY

THE Better Business Bureau, of New York City, announces in its last quarterly report that preliminary injunctions have been obtained by the Attorney General of New York State, under the Martin Act, against Cameron, Michel & Company, Inc., Copper Exploration Company, George F. Shurtleff, Herbert C. Locke and John T. Locke and against Kay Copper Corporation, Boyd Hassett Company, James J. Godfrey; Charles Wayne Boyd, Thomas M. Hassett, Bernard H. Sheffels, Ernest H. Whiting, Leslie Whiting and E. H. Whiting & Company. Both Cameron, Michel & Company and Kay Copper Corporation have been active in selling stock in Massachusetts through the mails. A recent promotion of Cameron, Michel & Company was the stock of Canario Copper Company. In 1926 Cameron, Michel & Company purchased the "Mines Handbook" from Harvey Weed,

now engineer for George Graham Rice, ex-convict and fraudulent promoter. Cameron, Michel & Company solicited subscriptions to a so-called "Mines Handbook Service," which purported to give weekly unbiased analyses of copper stocks, but which also contained favorable information regarding Canario Copper Company and Buckeye Copper, their latest promotion.

"Saturday Night" warned its readers against nearly all of these.

HOW IT CAN BE DONE

Editor, Gold and Dross.

In your next issue, or as soon as you can, because I always buy a copy, will you please explain how a stock like Abana can be run up to \$3.00 and \$4.00 under its physical conditions and capital? How can speculators allow it to remain at such a level, even should it carry values exceeding Noranda? Poor suckers are born every minute, but you can save a few.

J. D., Quebec, Que.

It is possible to manipulate quotations to almost any point when a ring get together, form a pool which takes up the greater part of the issued stock, and commence to bid for active shares which do not really exist. There is room for legislation covering this question. As matters are at present, wildcat promoters are allowed a free rein in this country. Abana is a prospect with considerable promise. There is some rich ore in sight, but no assurance of volume as yet.

POTPOURRI

F. J. M., Montreal, Que. The VICTORY properties to which you refer are probably the mystery stock brought out some time ago by a gang operating from Boston, Mass. The clipping which you enclose is obviously from some booster sheet, printed by some wildcat brokerage house, in that it attempts to compare Victory with Noranda, whereas the Victory is an aggregation of raw claims of uncertain or possibly no value, while Noranda is one of the more promising of the new mines developed in recent years in Canada.

N. B., Windsor, Ont. There is a marked absence of definite information regarding AMULET. It is one thing to declare diamond drills have been intersecting important mineralization, and it is another thing to refrain from making any reasonably definite official estimate. Activity in the shares on the open market cannot be looked upon as any assurance that "there is no danger of losing money." The shares are speculative. The property has extremely attractive possibilities, but caution is usually a good policy under such circumstances.

E. R. K., Tracadie, N. B. WRIGHT-HARGREAVES would appear to be among the more substantial issues, having in mind the strong physical condition of the mine and a policy on the part of the directors of desiring to take the gold out at as rapid a rate as resources appear to warrant. LAVAL is highly speculative. The quotations seem to be influenced by market conditions to a great extent. LAKE SHORE is in very strong position, but a price of \$25 per share places \$50,000,000 valuation on the property. I am advised that profits of over \$2,000,000 a year are anticipated. This would be equal to only 1 per cent. annually on shares purchased at current quotations. NORANDA, in the absence of more information regarding mineralization at depth, appears to be selling high enough.

R. M., Chapleau, Ont. Since our last advice to you the price of MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER common has advanced, and the yield has been correspondingly reduced, now being only slightly over 2%. We regard the stock as an excellent long hold investment, but we cannot tell whether it will go higher or not in the near future. The present price is already so high that it does not seem reasonable to look for any considerable increase while the return to the investor is so small. In fact, it is possible that there may be a recession from the present level.

R. M., Calgary, Alta.—The 7 1/2% first mortgage bonds of the BORDER CITIES HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED are distinctly speculative. In 1924 the company failed to earn its bond interest by \$5,877, and in 1925 by \$11,140. For the year ending December 31st, 1926, its showing was slightly better in this regard, there being a balance for the year of \$13,764 after payment of bond interest. This improvement was effected by a reduction in the amount required for operating expenses and depreciation, but the report on our hands does not show whether the saving was achieved by economies in operating expenses or at the expense of depreciation account. In our opinion the 7 1/2% bonds of CLARENDON APARTMENT LIMITED will turn out well but at this date we would not advise them as an investment for a widow. It has not yet been demonstrated that the earnings will come up to the estimate of the promoters.

L. B., Calgary, Alta.—The 7% cumulative preferred shares of ZIMMERKNEIT LIMITED are an attractive purchase in view of the bonus of one half share of no par value common stock which goes with each preferred share. The company reports that total net assets on April 30th, 1927, were equal to \$200 for each preferred share and \$24 for each common share. Net earnings available for preferred dividend requirement seems to be running at a satisfactory figure. The company has no bonds outstanding, so there is nothing ranking ahead of these preferred shares.

N. R., Parry Sound, Ont.—VIPOND is a reasonable speculation. The mine is being operated on a moderately profitable basis, and the management is efficient. The grade of ore is running lower than was expected, and no important increase appears to have been made in developed ore during the past year. This introduces a serious element of risk in so far as looking toward longevity is concerned, but the condition is one which would be overcome should ore be encountered at greater depth or on the recently acquired THOMPSON-KRIST claims. The shares are perhaps not attractive for a woman to hold.

C. S. D., Vancouver, B.C.—I have no record of NORTH-LAND MINING COMPANY incorporated under the laws of British Columbia.

(Continued on Pages 22 and 23)

New Issue

REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA

6% External Sinking Fund Gold Bonds
Dated July 1, 1927 Due January 1, 1961
Price: 92 1/2 and interest, to yield over 6.55%.
Descriptive Circular on Request.

MATTHEWS & COMPANY

Limited
Investment Bankers.
255 Bay Street. TORONTO 2.

Investment Securities

CASSELS, SON & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1877
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

McKINNON BLDG. TORONTO.

A. E. OSLER & COMPANY

Specialists in Canadian Mining Investments

ESTABLISHED 1886

Our best information regarding any mining property or prospect will be freely communicated upon inquiry. Market quotations supplied for any active stock. Orders promptly executed on all Exchanges.

Cor. Jordan & Melinda Sts. TORONTO Phone Elgin 3461

The Commerce & Transportation Building
Northeast Corner Bay and Front Sts., Toronto.

7%

plus a share in the profits

A Real Estate Investment combining the following unusual advantages to the investor:

1. An assured interest return of seven per cent.
2. A perpetual ownership in the property and a participation in dividends after the original investment has been returned to the investor with interest.
3. A bonus of common stock and a vote in the management of one of the finest buildings in Canada.
4. An interest in one of the most prominent corners in the City of Toronto, rapidly increasing in value and importance.

For further particulars fill in the attached coupon and mail to:

Wm. C. Brent & Company, Ltd.

INVESTMENT BANKERS
Established 1902
Dominion Bank Bldg., Cor. King and Yonge Sts.
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Without any obligation on my part, please send further particulars of the Commerce & Transportation Building, Limited, to

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NAME
ADDRESS

PADMORE & CO

STOCKS - BONDS

Members
Toronto Stock Exchange

Stocks carried on conservative margin.

13 King St. W. Toronto
Elgin 7396-7-8

Western Homes Ltd.

Mortgage Investments

Capital Subscribed \$2,800,000.00
Capital Paid Up 1,100,000.00

The Company's invested capital of over \$1,150,000.00 is secured by carefully selected mortgages on moderately priced city homes and well improved farms conservatively appraised at over \$2,300,000.00.

National Grocers Company

Limited, Toronto
DIVIDEND No. 8

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Two per cent, being at the rate of Eight per cent. per annum, upon the First Preference Stock of this Company has been declared payable October 1st for quarter ending September 30th, 1927, to Shareholders of record at the close of business September 19th, 1927, and that the Transfer Books of the Company be closed as to the transfer of First Preference Shares on the 20th day of September, 1927, to the 30th day of September, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. C. FYKE
Secretary-Treasurer.

Golden Opportunity

THAT'S what is embodied in the coupon appended. Send it in and get details of this unusual typewriter value.

United Typewriter Co., Ltd.
135 Victoria St., Toronto 2.

Tell me about that Underwood, and how I can buy it for \$5 and a small amount monthly. The cash price must not exceed \$75.


INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of Saturday Night going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in Saturday Night for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.

Michael F. C.
304 Birk's Bldg.
Winnipeg, Man.
Sept. 20/26

A PURELY CANADIAN
NON-TARIFF COMPANY



**Federal Fire
Insurance Company
of Canada**

Head Office: FEDERAL BUILDING
Cor. Richmond St. W. and Sheppard St.
TORONTO

W. S. Morden, K.C., President.
Vice-Pres. Chartered Trust & Executor Co.
S. C. Yeads, 1st Vice-President.
President Ontario Equitable Life and Accident
Insurance Co.
T. S. Kerr, 2nd Vice-President
Vice-President Harvest Co., Ltd.
Harold W. Mages, Secretary
George A. Gordon, Treasurer
Alan Coatsworth, Inspector
Wilfrid I. Mease, Inspector

Toronto and Ontario Agencies Invited
DAILY SERVICE—SOUND PROTECTION

**THE CANADA NATIONAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.

**TOTAL ASSETS
\$2,792,662.00**

A CANADIAN COMPANY IN-
VESTING ITS FUNDS IN
CANADA.

Application for Agencies Invited.
Toronto Office: 24 Adelaide St. W.
W. H. GEORGE
Superintendent of Agencies

ALFRED WRIGHT, President



**MERCHANTS
FIRE
INSURANCE CO.**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
C. M. HORSWELL, MANAGER

THE
IMPERIAL

GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT
UNDERWRITERS

Guarantee, Accident, Automobile,
Burglary, Sickness, Plate Glass, Fire

HEAD OFFICE
22 Wellington St. E., TORONTO

The Pilot
Automobile & Accident
Insurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office—Waterloo, Ont.

Specializing in
Automobile
Insurance

Applications
for
Agencies
Invited

D. McINTOSH, Managing Director.

**Policyholders'
Dividends**

The five year dividend results to
policyholders in this company have
been most gratifying and compare
favorably with those of any other
company.


**The Western Empire Life
Assurance Co.**

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WE SOLICIT
Enquiries Regarding the Safe
and Economical Management
of Your Insurance

**Wood, Fleming & Co.
Insurance Brokers**

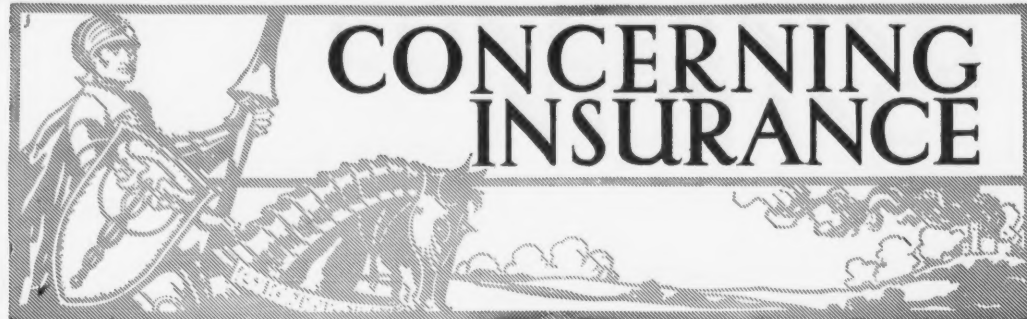
Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.



**LONDON
AND
LANCASHIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED**

Security \$61,500,000
ALFRED WRIGHT, MANAGER

**THE
ROYAL TRUST &
EXECUTORS
AND
TRUSTEES**



What Happens to Policyholders in Busted Reciprocal

IT IS announced that authorization to levy assessments on 3007 automobile owners who were policyholders in the ill-fated Automobile Insurance Exchange of Seattle was granted last week by the Supreme Court of the State of Washington. All persons insured in the reciprocal during the years 1923, 1924, 1925 and 1926 must pay the assessments, totalling \$109,525.35, according to the order given the Washington Insurance Department by Judge Mitchell Gilliam. The policyholders must also pay all costs of liquidation. The Automobile Insurance Exchange of Seattle went into a receiver's hands in December, 1926. In his recent order Judge Gilliam said: "Members and policyholders are required by law to ratably pay and discharge the liabilities and losses accruing during the respective periods when such policyholders were members of said Exchange and in the proportion the premium paid by said policyholders bears to the losses accruing while they were members and policyholders; and the court is * * * authorizing the assessment levy in such amount to pay and discharge the debts, losses and liabilities of said Exchange, plus liquidation expenses."

Officers of Western Canada Insurance Club

AT THE recent annual meeting of the Western Canada Insurance Club, D. J. Stewart, of Allan, Killam & McKay, was elected president, and John Pickering, of the Royal Insurance Co., vice-president. The following were elected to the executive committee: B. M. Armstrong, N. J. Black, Thos. Bruce, F. T. Bryers, D. Cowrie, F. J. L. Harrison, W. H. Hurd, C. W. O. Lane, J. J. Milne, George Mitchell, John R. Morgan, J. V. Nutter, H. H. Smith, N. Stuppard, J. C. Waugh, Winnipeg; O. E. Tisdale, Calgary; E. B. Allsopp, Edmonton; D. A. Smith, Lethbridge; E. P. Blackshaw, Medicine Hat; I. C. Sutton, Moose Jaw; H. Holroyde, Prince Albert; G. S. Keating, Regina; Gilbert Smith, Saskatoon.

W. H. Hurd, the retiring president, presented a report for the past year indicating satisfactory progress.

Aetna (Fire) Appointment

DIRECTORS of the Aetna (Fire) Insurance Company, at a meeting on Monday, September 12, elected Guy E. Beardsley, Vice-President and Secretary, to be a member of the Board, filling the vacancy caused by the death of William B. Clark. He also succeeds Mr. Clark as a Director of the World Fire & Marine Insurance Company, and of the Mayflower Security Company, the latter a holding company of the Aetna (Fire). Mr. Beardsley is also a Director of the Century Indemnity Company, the new casualty running mate of the Aetna, and he is a Vice-President of that Company.

The election of Mr. Beardsley to the directorate of the Aetna (Fire) is recognition of service and ability. Mr. Beardsley is a Director of the Phoenix

State Bank & Trust Company and a Trustee of the Society For Savings. He is also a Trustee of the Hartford Theological Seminary.

Insurance Man Swims English Channel

INSURANCE circles are elated over the performance of Mr. Edward Harry Temme of the Cornhill Insurance Co., London, England, who was successful in swimming across the English Channel on August 5th. Mr. Temme was at work in the office until two days before his swim, and on August 4th travelled to Cap Grisnez, where at 1.40 in the following morning he took to the water, which was extremely cold. Using the trudgen stroke, he swam steadily, accompanied by a tug in which was his fiancée who shouted encouragement. Soon after noon the swimmer had reached within a mile and a half of the English shore, where he found the tide against him. The swimmer was very cold, but had sufficient reserve of strength to hold his position, and when the tide turned he went on to land at Abbot's Cliff at 3.39 p.m., the time of the swim being 14 hours 29 minutes. The record time is 11 hours 5 minutes, made by G. Mitchell in September last year. Mr. Temme is 23 years old, 6 ft. 2 in. in height, and powerfully built. He joined the staff of the Cornhill several years ago on leaving school. He is the first Londoner as well as the first insurance man to swim the Channel. He has not allowed his training to interfere in any way with his work at the office. He did it purely as an amateur, "for the love of the game," to use his own words.

Insurance Smallest Item Cost of Car Operation

THAT the cost of operating the average open car is 8½¢ per mile, while the average closed car costs 10¼¢ per mile to operate, is the statement made in Bulletin No. 69 of Iowa State College. The figures include all costs, gasoline, oil, tires, maintenance, depreciation, interest, insurance, garage and license, and the survey was based on a comprehensive study of the operating costs of 11 typical cars ranging in price from \$400 to \$1,800. Insurance represents only 3 per cent. of the total operating cost of the average closed car, the lowest of all expenditures incidental to operating an automobile, the survey shows. Figures on operation cost for four typical closed cars and for the composite closed car are given. Those for the composite car are:

	Cents per mile	Per Cent.
Gasoline	1.61	15.7
Oil . . . . .	.31	3.0
Tires . . . . .	.98	9.5
Maintenance	1.24	12.1
Depreciation	3.16	30.8
Interest	1.24	12.1
Insurance . . . . .	.31	3.0
Garage . . . . .	.83	8.1
License . . . . .	.59	5.7
Totals	10.27	100.9

Londergan of Medical Life of Waterloo, Iowa, Wanted for Using Mails to Defraud

A CALL has been sent out by the Post Office Department of the U. S. Government for the apprehension of Ivan G. Londergan, indicted at Dubuque, Iowa, for using the mails to defraud in a stock-selling scheme. Londergan was general manager of the Medical Life Insurance Company and Insurance Loan & Investment Company, of Waterloo, Iowa. He is a high pressure salesman and it is said will probably engage in some business in that capacity. He weighs 220 pounds, is 5 ft. 10½ in. in height, about 36 years of age but looks older, walks with a firm step, has an injured knee which causes him to limp occasionally. His ears are unusually large and prominent, eyes brown, and he has a scar on his right cheek. It is said he is large, physically, and dresses well, usually wearing light clothes. He frequents the best hotels, lives in a luxurious manner and is addicted to the use of liquor. F. W. Reuter, post office inspector at St. Louis, Mo., asks that he be taken into custody if located, and that Mr. Reuter be wired to that effect.

Later advices state that Londergan has been arrested by U. S. federal officers at Fargo, N.D., and is being held on the charge of using the mails to defraud.

Annual Convention of Dominion Fire Chiefs

AT THE annual convention of Dominion Fire Chiefs in Hull on July 27th, Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, and at one time a fire chief himself, was the principal speaker. He pointed out that the Dominion was spending \$10,000,000 yearly in fire prevention and protection. He was elected honorary president. Chief George Brady, of North Bay, Ont., was elected president. Other officers elected are: First Vice-President, R. Harrington, McColl refineries, Montreal; Second Vice-President, W. Phillips, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; Secretary, J. Armstrong, Kingston, Ont. Kingston, Ont., was chosen as the next convention city.

Additional Dominion Licenses

NOTICE has been given that during the week ending August 23rd the following licenses were issued: Federated British Insurance Company, Limited.—Sprinkler Leakage Insurance, in addition to the class for which it is already licensed. London Guarantee and Accident Company, Limited.—Inland Transportation Insurance, in addition to the classes for which it is already licensed.

London Life Group Insurance Conference

A CONFERENCE of London Life Group Insurance Representatives was recently held at the Home Office, London, and lasted for a period of three days when subjects covering all the phases of Group, Associations and Wholesale Insur-



CONTINENTAL LIFE AT ANNUAL CONVENTION
Photographs of officials, provincial managers, prominent salesmen and the inspiring fair assistants of Continental Life Assurance Co., Toronto, taken during banquet in Assiniboine Park, Winnipeg, on return from annual convention held this year at Minaki. In centre of second row will be recognized Mr. C. H. Fuller, assistant general manager, Toronto; Mr. E. E. Sharpe, a Western director, Winnipeg, and Mr. C. E. Robertson, the aggressive general superintendent, who had charge of the gathering. The gentleman sitting behind the shield is Mr. Fred Snell, Calgary manager, whose team won the President Woods' baseball honors in a strenuous contest covering May, June and July.

A Great Growing Company

The total life assurance in force by the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada today exceeds the total life assurance in force in all Canada in all companies before the war.

On December 31st, 1926, it amounted to \$1,256,490,000, or an increase over 1925 of 23%.

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

**\$50 PER MONTH
For Life**

A Widow's Tribute:—

"There was no end to his thoughtfulness. The Great-West Life monthly cheque never fails us; it meets every need; we are free from investment worries and the sin of extravagance."

**Great-West
Life**

**The Protective Association
of Canada**

ACCIDENT AND SICKNESS INSURANCE CO.
HEAD OFFICE: GRANBY, QUE.

The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of
the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada.

E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr.
J. G. FULLER, Secy., Asst. Mgr.

LYMAN ROOT
MANAGER FOR CANADA

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING
ASSISTANT MANAGER

**PATRIOTIC
ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED**

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA
TORONTO
(FIRE INSURANCE)
AGENTS WANTED

FOUNDED A.D. 1824

SHAW & BEGG, LIMITED
Established 1885

Managers or Ontario General Agents for the following substantial non-board Fire Companies

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORP., NEW YORK
Established 1910 Assets \$10,038,776.00

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK
Established 1851 Assets \$5,347,895.00

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK
Established 1850 Assets \$4,144,641.00

WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF TORONTO
Established 1840 Assets \$334,642.00

MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE CO. OF CHICAGO
Established 1865 Assets \$4,601,149.00

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA
Established 1873 Assets \$4,339,286.00

BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF SWITZERLAND
Established 1863 Assets \$3,961,828.00

NEW JERSEY INSURANCE CO. OF NEWARK, N. J.
Established 1910 Assets \$3,373,107.00

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE CO. OF ST. LOUIS
Established 1911 Assets \$9,106,339.00

Correspondence or application for agencies invited from agents requiring non-tariff facilities.

78-88 King Street East, Toronto.

**"Fortify for
Fire Fighting"**

THE FAMOUS
PYRENE
NOW—
FREEZING

FOAM TYPE
SODA ACID TYPE

5 GAL. PUMP TYPE
NON-FREEZING

Pyrene
KILLS FIRE
SAVES LIFE

PYRENE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED
1197 KING ST. WEST, TORONTO

The Ocean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited
 Canadian Head Office:
 Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO
 Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary,
 Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery.
J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada
 Applications for Agencies Invited

THE Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited
 of London, England
 Offices: Toronto—Montreal
 Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds,
 Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.
C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager
 For Canada and Newfoundland
APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED
 Branches: Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver London Ottawa

The Casualty Company of Canada
 HEAD OFFICE TORONTO
 Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Fire, Guarantee,
 Accident and Sickness Insurance
 We invite agency correspondence.
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. **A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director.**

Prompt and Liberal Settlements

Fairness and promptness in settlement of casualty claims of all classes has made an agency for this company a desirable and profitable connection.

Applications for Agencies Invited

The DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE CO.

TORONTO—ESTABLISHED 1887
COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President. **C. A. WITHERS, Vice-President and Man. Dir.** **H. W. FALCONER, Asst. Man. Dir.**
 BRANCHES:
 Montreal Winnipeg, St. John, Calgary, Ottawa, Vancouver, London, Eng., Halifax, London, Eng.

FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
 A. E. KIRKPATRICK—President.
 36 TORONTO STREET TORONTO

British Traders' Insurance Company Limited
 FIRE MARINE
 AUTOMOBILE HAIL
 Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.

Guaranteed by Eagle, Star, and British Dominions Insurance Co., Limited of London, England
THE BRITISH CROWN ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
 OF GLASGOW, SCOTLAND
 FIRE AUTOMOBILE
 Head Office for Canada, Toronto
J. H. RIDDEL, Manager. **E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager.**
 LYON & HARVEY, 15 Wellington St. E., Toronto, General Agents
 Applications for Agencies in unrepresented districts invited.

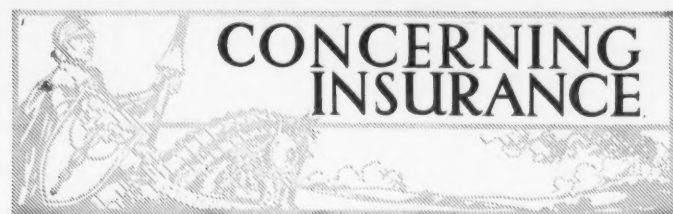
PRUDENTIAL Assurance Company Limited, of London, England
 LICENSED FOR FIRE INSURANCE IN CANADA
ASSETS EXCEED \$900,000,000.
 Largest Composite Office in the World. Applications for Agencies Invited.
 Head Office for Canada: 10 St. John St., MONTREAL
 Kenneth Thom, Manager for Canada.
 Western Department: Huron & Erie Bldg., WINNIPEG
 R. S. HICKSON, Superintendent of Agencies.
 Toronto Agents: Messrs. Parkes, McVittie & Shaw, Confederation Life Bldg.

THE ONTARIO EQUITABLE LIFE & ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

S. C. TWEED, PRESIDENT.

Head Office - Waterloo, Ontario

Assets (Dec. 31, 1926) ... \$ 3,822,316
 Reserves 2,422,896
 Insurance in Force 33,050,441



ance and kindred subjects were discussed. The London Life maintains six Group Insurance experts in the field, K. N. Burns McKenzie, E. J. Quinn, Toronto; B. R. Hooper, R. Dyson Hague, London; W. A. Noden, Central Ontario; Homer Robinson, Winnipeg. This places the company in a very strong position to give service throughout Canada.

The organization which the Company has effected, if the results of this conference can be taken as any criterion, would seem to indicate very bright prospects along these lines. All the Group Insurance representatives gave of their experience and the following head office officials addressed the conference: Mr. Edward E. Reid, General Manager; Mr. J. D. Buchanan, Actuary; Mr. J. G. Stephenson, Superintendent of Ordinary Agencies; Mr. J. F. Maine, Superintendent of Industrial Agencies; Mr. J. H. Castle Graham, Director of Field Service and Mr. G. S. Bere, Group Insurance Department.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

H. K., Port Colborne, Ont.: The 80 per cent. co-insurance clause does not operate where the loss exceeds 80 per cent. of the value of the property or where there is a total loss. It operates where the amount of the insurance and the amount of the loss fall below the 80 per cent. of insurance to value agreed to be carried by the insured in consideration of a reduced rate for his insurance. It is not advisable to accept a policy with the co-insurance clause if its conditions cannot be readily complied with; that is, if on account of rapidly fluctuating values, for instance, it is difficult to maintain at all times the required percentage of insurance to value. In that case we advise paying the higher rate for insurance without the co-insurance clause.

B. D., Owen Sound, Ont.: If you can finance a reasonable amount of insurance on the whole life plan, it would be advisable to do so rather than buy a policy on the term plan. By taking a term policy you are only securing temporary protection, whereas under a whole life or 20-pay life policy you are getting permanent protection, which gives permanent satisfaction because you are covered for the whole of life at a cost which never increases. On the other hand, under a term policy you are only covered for a certain number of years, when if you want to continue the protection you must either convert it into another form of policy, if the policy contains the conversion privilege, or take out another term policy, if you can get it in your then state of health. In either case you will have to pay a greatly increased rate for your insurance. While you may feel that you will be in a better position to pay a larger premium later on than you are at present, experience shows that there is a great danger of miscalculating the future in that respect, and experience also shows the wisdom of buying insurance of the permanent kind when it can be obtained at the lowest cost, and that is at your present age, because the cost increases with each added year of age.

J. L., Medicine Hat, Alta.: The Jubilee Whole Life Policy of the London Life is a low premium participating policy, and consequently it goes without saying that the profits or refunds on that policy will be correspondingly lower than the profits or refunds on its participating policies issued at the regular rates. Actual results are not available to show when such a policy would mature as a paid-up contract provided the profits were left with the company to accumulate, as the Jubilee Policy has only been on the market for a comparatively short time, and as the results on its policies issued at the regular rates furnish no criterion to go by in estimating the returns under its Jubilee Policy.

C. B., Belleville, Ont.: The question of writing applications for insurance on persons who are sub-standard risks, but disinclined to admit it, need not worry you. The fact is, that between 85 and 90 per cent. of the applications obtained by life agents are accepted at normal rates on the plan applied for, so that the problem of rated-up or liened policies does not bulk very large in the average agent's experience. In this country the handling of sub-standard risks is mostly done by the rating-up method, under which the applicant is charged a premium for a higher age than his true age. He receives the same policy

as a person would get who is actually that age—same values, same dividends—while the agent also receives the same commissions as if he had sold a policy at the higher age. Higher surrender values and higher dividends appeal to the policyholder as some inducement to accept the rated-up policy, while the higher commissions appeal to the agent as compensation for the extra trouble in placing the rated-up policy. The New York Life Insurance Co. is regarded as one of the prominent companies which pursue a liberal policy with respect to the acceptance of risks. It is regularly licensed in this country, and has been doing business here since 1868. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$15,652,328 (accepted at \$15,420,319) and also \$8,000,000 vested in Canadian trustees under the Insurance Act. It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

F. M., Barrie, Ont.: The Commonwealth Life and Accident Insurance Co., with head office at Hamilton, has no connection with the Provincial Savings Bank, but is a private insurance company operating under a provincial charter in Ontario. It has been in business since June 1, 1922, and at the end of 1926 its total assets were \$297,223.37, while its total liabilities except capital were \$228,530.11, showing a surplus over reserves and all liabilities except capital of \$70,693.26. The paid-up capital was \$94,589.50, and showed an impairment of \$23,896.24. The net amount of insurance in force was \$5,361,042.00. As the company maintains the Government reserves on all business, and in addition shows a surplus as regards policyholders of \$70,693.26, it is safe to insure with. The total income in 1926, excluding receipts on account of capital stock, were \$169,518.96, while the total disbursements were \$121,812.44, showing excess of such receipts over total disbursements of \$47,706.52.

C. J., North Bay, Ont.: In the case of an estate of \$50,000, of which \$20,000 was insurance money, succession duty would have to be paid on the entire amount, as insurance money is not exempt in any way from this duty whether the insurance of the decedent is made payable to the estate and then willed to, say, a wife or mother, or whether it is made payable direct to wife, father, mother, or any other preferred beneficiary. A wife has an insurable interest in the life of her husband, and if she has sufficient income to pay the premium she can insure the life of her husband on her own behalf, naming herself as the insurer and the husband as the subject of the insurance, and in that event the insurance would form no part of the estate of the husband and would therefore not be subject to succession duty in case of his death.

E. P., Windsor, Ont.: You ask: Would it be advisable to drop insurance in a line company to take out insurance in the I.O.F.? Our answer is that it would be very unwise to do so, as a policy in a life insurance company is a definite closed contract which cannot be modified to your disadvantage as to rates or benefits at any time in the future, whereas a certificate in a fraternal society like the Independent Order of Foresters is an open contract, the society retaining the right to raise rates or modify the benefits should it become necessary to do so in the future. While it may never become necessary to make another increase in rates or place another lien on the certificates, the power to do so is retained, and that is one of the main reasons why the insurance certificates of the ordinary fraternal societies are being turned down by the insuring public in favor of the contracts issued by the regular insurance companies. Until recently fraternal insurance was looked upon as much cheaper than company insurance, but now the fraternal societies must meet the competition of the companies on no better than an even keel as to rates and benefits, and if they are to survive their affairs will have to be as well managed as the affairs of the companies.

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Big Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation Bond Issue to Acquire Quebec Pulp

AN INTERESTING development in the newsprint field is indicated by the offering by Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited, of a new issue of \$10,133,000 Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation thirty-year 5½% first mortgage bonds, which are being offered simultaneously in Toronto, Montreal and New York. In addition, there will be offered £1,000,000 of 5½% Registered Debenture Stock, which ranks pari passu with the first mortgage bonds offered in the Canadian and American markets. The present issue is to provide funds for the acquisition of the Corporation's interest in Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited; to retire \$7,925,500 of first mortgage bonds now outstanding, which will be called for redemption; to retire \$1,860,000 6½% deferred notes, which will be cancelled, and to pay off all bank loans. The corporation will, therefore, be placed in a strong



H. VICTOR CAWTHRA
Who has just been elected President of the Crown Life Insurance Company, in succession to the late John G. Kent.

liquid position, with its annual fixed charges substantially reduced.

Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation is an important producer of pulp and paper, with present daily capacity of 600 tons, consisting of 135,000 tons newsprint per annum and 45,000 tons surplus sulphite pulp for sale. Pulpwood areas owned or controlled by the Corporation are unusually well situated from the viewpoint of accessibility and are estimated to contain over 20,000,000 cords, which is adequate to provide a practically perpetual supply at present full rated capacity.

The Corporation has been manufacturing newsprint since May, 1926, and during the fifteen months' period ended August 31, 1927, the earning power of the Corporation seems to have been definitely established. Net earnings for this period available for bond interest were at the rate of \$2,066,038 per annum, equal to over 2½ times interest on the \$14,999,667 first mortgage bonds and registered debenture stock to be outstanding. The Corporation's four newsprint machines were completed in May, August and November, 1926, and January, 1927, respectively, and production since the latter date, therefore, has been at a substantially higher rate than during 1926. During the first eight months of the present year, net earnings have increased to an annual rate of \$2,528,555, equal to over three times annual interest on the new issue of bonds and registered debenture stock.

The balance sheet of the corporation also reveals a strong position, net tangible assets, including plants, properties, buildings, timber limits and leases, and current assets after deducting all current liabilities had a depreciated value of \$35,146,776, compared with the \$14,999,667 of first mortgage bonds. The net current assets included in the foregoing figure stand on the balance sheet at \$5,229,547, thereby placing the Corporation in an unusually strong working capital position.

The properties of Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, which the corporation is acquiring jointly with Price Brothers & Company, Limited, on an equal basis, subject to the approval of shareholders of Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, include three mills with combined daily capacity of groundwood pulp of over 500 tons daily; 5,000,000 cords freehold and

leasehold pulpwood and water powers of 53,000 horse-power, of which 9,000 electrical horse-power and 27,000 hydraulic horse-power are developed.

It is understood that the new bonds are to be offered at 97 and interest, yielding over 5.70 per cent.

Production of Iron and Steel

PRODUCTION of pig iron in Canada during August totalled 63,234 long tons, an increase of 24 per cent. over the 50,997 tons of July, and compares with 58,780 tons produced in August of a year ago. Greater output of basic iron accounted for the increase; this grade rose to 45,241 tons from 29,246 tons in the previous month, and more than offset the lowered output of foundry iron, which grade fell off to 17,993 tons from 21,751 tons in July.

For the eight months ending August 31, 1927, the cumulative production of pig iron amounted to 517,944 tons and was 4 per cent. greater than the output of 496,876 tons reported for the corresponding period of last year. This year's output included 365,709 tons of basic iron, 125,723 tons of foundry iron, and 26,512 tons of malleable iron.

As no additional furnaces were blown in during the month and none were blown out or banked, the same six furnaces were in blast on August 31 as at July 31. Active furnaces in August having a daily capacity of 2,375 long tons or 47 per cent. of the total capacity of all blast furnaces in Canada were located at the following points: 2 at Sydney, N.S.; 2 at Hamilton, Ont.; and 2 at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. During the month, charges to the six furnaces mentioned above included: 111,615 long tons of imported iron ore, 70,379 short tons of coke, and 35,970 short tons of limestone.

Production of ferro-alloys in Canada amounted to 4,839 tons in August, a slight increase over the 4,510 tons in July. Two varieties of ferroalloys were produced, one having a high manganese content and the other from 15 to 75 per cent. silicon.

Steel ingots and castings production in Canada during August amounted to 77,479 tons, an increase of 49 per cent. over the 55,250 tons of July, and was the greatest output reported for August since the record of 105,056 tons in 1923. Output of steel ingots advanced to 74,319 tons from 52,776 tons and the tonnage of direct steel castings increased to 3,160 from 2,474 tons in the previous month.

For the eight months ending August the cumulative production of steel ingots and castings totalled 620,039 tons as compared with 541,705 tons produced during the corresponding period of a year ago. This year's output included 589,488 tons of steel ingots and 30,551 tons of direct steel castings.

Pig iron, following reductions in U.S. iron prices, moved to lower levels during August. Limited demand, too, caused some sellers to shade prices. No. 1 foundry (2.25 to 2.75 silicon) delivered Montreal and No. 2 foundry (1.75 to 2.25 silicon) were quoted at \$26.00 to \$26.50 at the middle of August, as compared with \$27.50 for No. 1 and \$26.50 for No. 2 foundry in July. At Toronto both No. 1 and No. 2 foundry were quoted at \$23.50 to \$24.10 as compared with the July prices of \$24.80 for the former and \$24.30 for the latter. Basic pig iron at mill declined from \$21.00 to \$20.00 per ton. The Bureau's index number for Iron and Its Products (1913 prices = 100) fell from 143.6 to 142.6, chiefly because of the declines in pig iron and cast iron pipe.

In the United States production of pig iron during August averaged 95,073 tons per day, which was 126 tons less than the daily rate in July. The decline in July from June was 7,789 tons per day, and in June from May, 6,397 tons per day, so the small decrease in August indicates, possibly, a check in the falling off which started in April and has continued uninterrupted. During the month there were 9 furnaces shut down and 6 blown in, a net loss of 3.

Refunding Debenture Debts

THE Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association state that the calculations involved and other preliminary steps necessary to the issue of the new consolidation debentures in exchange for the debentures now outstanding in accordance with the agreement arrived at by the Debenture Holders Committee and certain

defaulted municipalities adjacent to Winnipeg have practically been completed by the Union Trust Company, Limited, of Winnipeg, and that debenture holders can expect to receive new consolidation debentures in the course of a few weeks.

These new consolidation debentures will take the place of outstanding debentures amounting to approximately seven million, five hundred thousand (\$7,500,000) issued by the following:

Rural Municipality of St. James
Rural Municipality of Assiniboia (in part)
St. James' School District No. 7
Britannia School District No. 1517
Bannatyne School District No. 1549
Woodhaven School District No. 2092
Town of Transcona
Transcona School District No. 39
Springfield School District No. 1569
Rural Municipality of St. Vital (in part)
Woodlawn School District No. 1499
Glenwood School District No. 1537
Lacelle School District No. 1538
St. Germain School District No. 969
Vermette School District No. 970
Rural Municipality of Kildonan
Rural Municipality of West Kildonan (in part)
West Kildonan School District No. 8.

Bank of Montreal Crop Report

THERE was published under date of Sept. 15th the following brief synopsis of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its branches: "Until a few days ago the weather of the past two weeks has been favorable and a large crop is in sight in the Prairie Provinces. Harvesting is not yet far enough advanced to determine in definite form grades and yields. Cutting has proceeded rapidly and but for intermittent rains in practically every section threshing would now be general. Weather conditions generally in Quebec have been favorable to harvesting operations. In Ontario fine weather has enabled farm work to be well advanced, but fall ploughing is hampered by dryness. In the Maritime wet weather is making harvesting difficult and crops have suffered damage. In British Columbia continuous rains have seriously delayed harvesting and much damage to crops is reported."

Little Hope of Alberta Coal for Ontario

PROSPECTS for the displacement of Pennsylvania by Alberta coal in the Ontario market without the aid of Government subsidies do not appear very bright, on the basis of a majority report issued at Ottawa by the Dominion Board of Railway Commissioners. This finds the out-of-pocket cost of moving Alberta coal to Ontario to be \$7.22 per ton. The inclusive cost of transportation, covering overhead and superintendence, is set at \$10.07 per ton. The inclusive cost, "plus the element of profit," is found to be \$12.20 per ton. Chief Commissioner McKeown and Assistant Chief Commissioner McLean signed the majority opinion.

Commissioner Frank Oliver, the third member of the section of the Board which conducted the enquiry, disagrees with the majority report. Commissioner Oliver finds that the out-of-pocket cost of transportation may be said to be \$6.50 per ton.



D'EUNTON T. POINTON, C.A.
Who was elected Secretary of the Dominion Chartered Accountants at their annual meeting held in Winnipeg, September 9th. Captain Pointon is a member of the firm of Edwards, Morgan & Co., Chartered Accountants.

In considering these figures, it should be remembered that it takes one and a quarter tons of Alberta coal to equal one ton of Pennsylvania in heating efficiency, according to scientific tests made by Government experts.

"On conditions as they exist, and unless there is a change which has not yet so far taken place," the majority report states, "the nature of the traffic to and from the west, being, in the main, bulk traffic out and higher valued less bulky traffic inbound, of necessity creates a disparity in terms of empty mileage; and there is no evidence which warrants the conclusion that for some time at least the coal movement eastbound will be offset by loaded car movement westbound."

"The grand total of 'additional' cost," it continues, "is \$10.62 per ton, as compared with \$14.82 per ton in the case of the 'inclusive' cost. This is a differential of 39.5 per cent. taking the figure of \$7.22 as shown, and adding thereto 39.5 per cent., the result is \$10.07."

"To secure the 'inclusive' cost, plus the element of profit, the majority Commissioners adopted Mr. Tiver's



C. W. SOMERS
Who has just been elected vice-president of the Crown Life Insurance Company.

suggestion of applying the operating ratio. The Canadian National has suggested a 70 per cent. ratio: If the 70 per cent. ratio were applied to the 'inclusive' rate of \$10.07 in order to obtain an element of profit, the result would be \$14.38 per ton. It appears justifiable to take the operating ratio of the Canadian National for 1926, viz., 82½ per cent. Applying this to the computed 'inclusive' cost of \$10.07, the result is \$12.20 per ton."

Y. M. C. A. to Enlarge Educational Activities

THE Educational Department of the Central Y. M. C. A., Toronto, will greatly enlarge its scope of activities during the educational year 1927-28. It is announced. It will institute a Night Matriculation School in addition to the present Day Matriculation School, a class in English for foreigners and several courses in public speaking. Of the latter, one will be designed especially for business and professional men, salesmen and teachers, another for hospital nurses and women teachers, and a third for young men and boys. There will be an oratorical contest in connection with the latter, open also to students of Toronto colleges. Prizes will be awarded for the best showing at the contest.

Canadian Bank Stocks, Inc.

WHAT is believed to be the first investment trust organized in the United States to be based exclusively on Canadian securities, will be launched shortly with the public offering in New York of the shares of the Canadian Bank Stocks, Inc. The shares of the new trust, now in process of formation, will be based upon the shares of the ten Canadian banking institutions which together practically control the entire banking business of the Dominion.

Under the terms of the trust, the investment of its funds will be limited absolutely to the shares of these ten Canadian banks. A feature of the financial set-up of the trust will be the provision that the units of the trust will be convertible, at the holder's option, into the actual securities held by the trustee.

IN ALL the references to big game in Canada, little thought has been given to the wild horses of the Rocky Mountains, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, yet last year nearly 2,400 of these animals were obtained as the result of hunting on the open Crown ranges of British Columbia. The hunting is usually done by ranchers who are glad to get rid of these foreigners on their cattle ranges.

Significance of Call Rates

PRACTICALLY the main point to the controversy over rediscount rates appears to be the feeling in some quarters that interest rates were

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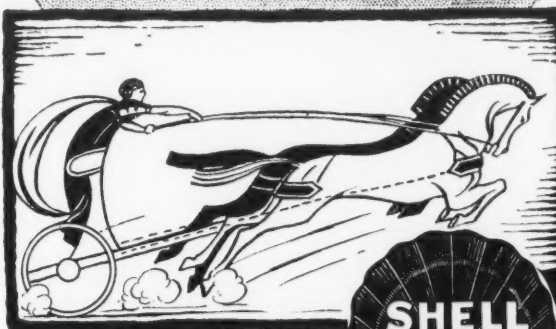
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degree, of capital from that source; and such a flow, if amounting to much, would doubtless cause reactions in the stock market.

"The supporting factor for the existing level of stock prices evidently is cheap money; and if the interest rates should harden a little we might get a horizontal market this autumn, while if they should harden much we might get real reactions. These possibilities are worth watching, not in fear but rather in the hope of profiting by developments."

New Issue of St. Maurice Valley Bonds

PUBLIC offering is being made by Wood, Gundy & Company, Limited, of a new issue of \$2,000,000 St. Maurice Valley Corporation first mortgage and collateral trust 5½ per cent. sinking fund gold bonds, due September 1st, 1957, at a price of 96.50 and interest to yield about 5.75 per cent. The proceeds of this offering, together with the proceeds of a forthcoming issue of St. Maurice Valley 7 per cent. preference shares, to be made in London and abroad, are to reimburse the corporation for substantial recent capital expenditures and consequently will further strengthen the working capital position of the corporation.

Some interesting facts are revealed by the prospectus describing the new issue, notably the earnings for the first half of the present year. During this six months' period, earnings available for bond interest and depreciation were at the rate of \$3,153,122 per annum, which compares with an annual rate of \$2,926,149 for the thirteen months ended December 31, 1926, production of newsprint for the six months' period having been at a slightly higher annual rate than during 1926, although at less than the increased capacity resulting from the new installations completed some months ago.

For the seven years ended December 31st, 1926, corresponding earnings averaged \$2,586,841 per annum, equal to over three and one-half times present bond interest requirements, compared with earnings for the six months' period of over four and one-half times requirements.

The corporation's balance sheet, as at June 30, 1927, revised to give effect to present financing, shows a strong position, with working capital of \$9,141,135, with \$11,797,333 first mort-

gage and collateral trust bonds and registered debenture stock outstanding, including the new issue. Assets subjected to the specific charge of the trust deed securing the bonds are carried at a depreciated value of \$18,318,104, in addition to which the book value of common shares of Canada Paper Company and Belgo Canadian Paper Company, directly pledged, are carried in the balance sheets of these companies at \$14,144,895.

Better Year for Canadian Woollens

WHILE still unsatisfactory, earnings of Canadian Woollens, Ltd., for the year ended June 30, 1927, show an improvement over those for the previous year, operating profits amounting to \$163,192 as compared with \$121,836. This figure includes a small amount received for rentals.

The balance sheet shows current assets amounting to \$1,250,204, including: investments, \$126,381; inventories, \$648,642; bills and accounts receivable, \$354,680, and amounts due from subsidiary companies, \$120,500. Current liabilities are shown at \$456,151, leaving net working capital of \$794,153. The company's reserves are shown at \$1,044,853, which is \$137,458 in excess of this item in the report for the preceding year. Properties, plant and equipment are given a valuation of \$2,048,990, and process- es, trademarks and good will, \$1,440,937.

New machinery to the value of nearly \$97,000 was installed during the year, and two small yarn spinning mills were purchased on favorable terms.

A. O. Dawson, President, in presenting the report of the Board of Directors, offers the following comment on the position of the industry: "In view of the distressing conditions under which the woollen industry in Canada has had to labor in recent years, the period now under review makes possibly as favorable a showing as could reasonably be expected, in that the earnings have been sufficient to allow the appropriation of a larger amount for depreciation of plant and equipment, than was possible in any one year since 1921. The operating profits are, however, still some \$30,000 short of the amount necessary to provide for a full depreciation."

"Your directors are hopeful as a

result of the facts recently put before the Government Tariff Commission, in regard to the position of the mills making woollen piece goods in Canada, that at the next session of Parliament, such legislation will be enacted, as will permit your mills earnings sufficient to at least pay the shareholders a reasonable amount of interest on the money they have invested in this enterprise."

"THE PAPER WORTH WHILE"

Financial Editor,—Enclosed please find cheque for four dollars and ten cents, covering the amount due you for one year's subscription—1927-1928—to "Saturday Night". The additional ten cents are for exchange on cheque. I do not know of any paper published today that has more, or even as much of a right, to call itself "The Paper Worth While" as what "Sat-

urday Night" has. In my mind Saturday Night" is the "only" paper that deals straight from the shoulders in all cases and gives its clients true and reliable information. It is this particular feature that has put, and is keeping "Saturday Night" where it is today and known the world over as "The Paper Worth While".

Wishing you the very best of success, I am sincerely yours.—C., Corner Brook, Nfld.

P. S.—On one occasion I appealed to your financial editor for advice and was favoured with a most courteous and very valuable reply. That gentleman helps making "Saturday Night" "The Paper Worth While". My thanks to him.

Financial Editor: I thoroughly enjoy your Financial Section. It is not too technical for anyone to read. Central, Galt, Ont.

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month by month is what a man would choose to leave for his family.

A lump sum is too easily dissipated. No matter how wise and thrifty a woman may be in the management of her household, her experience, as a rule, has not fitted her for the execution of a will, the settlement of an estate, the handling and investing of life insurance. Lacking the facilities to carry on the work easily, she finds the task a heavy burden.

Assure her a regular income by placing your estate in trust for her. Though the estate comprises real property, securities, life insurance and a going business, The Canada Permanent has facilities and experience to handle them all to the best advantage.

This is the most economical and surest way to make the estate which you have accumulated provide permanent comfort for your family.

We suggest you talk it over with a Canada Permanent Executive.

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New Issue

\$10,133,000

Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation

First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

5½% Series A

To be dated November 1st, 1927.

To mature November 1st, 1957.

Principal and semi-annual interest (November 1st and May 1st) payable at the holder's option in Canadian gold coin at The Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, St. John, Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton and Vancouver, or in United States gold coin at the Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, New York, or in gold coin of the Kingdom of Great Britain at The Royal Bank of Canada, London, England, at the fixed rate of \$4.86 2/3 to £1 sterling. Issuable as Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and \$500, registerable as to principal only, and fully registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 and authorized multiples thereof. Coupon Bonds and fully registered Bonds interchangeable as provided in Trust Deed. Redeemable as a whole or in part at the option of the Corporation on any interest date on thirty days' notice at the following prices and accrued interest: at 105 if redeemed on or before November 1st, 1932, and thereafter at 105 less for each subsequent five years, or part thereof, up to and including November 1st, 1942, and thereafter at 102. Montreal Trust Company, Trustee.

These Bonds will be offered simultaneously in Montreal, Toronto and New York. In addition, there will also be offered in London, England, £1,000,000 (\$4,866,667) of 5½% Registered Debenture Stock, Series A, ranking pari passu therewith.

Annual Cumulative Sinking Fund commencing November 1st, 1932, sufficient to retire at or before maturity all of the Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock of Series A.

Legal Investment for Life Insurance Companies under the Insurance Act, 1917, Canada.

For detailed information, we refer to the prospectus containing letter from Geo. M. McKee, President of the Corporation, which has been summarized in part as follows:—

The Corporation

Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation, incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, owns and operates newsprint paper and sulphite pulp mill properties at Port Alfred, P.Q., with daily capacity of 600 tons paper and sulphite pulp, or an annual capacity of 135,000 tons newsprint and 45,000 tons sulphite pulp for sale. The Corporation owns or controls pulpwood areas estimated to contain over 20,000,000 cords pulpwood, sufficient for practically a perpetual supply of pulpwood at capacity operations. Through control of water powers and by favorable contracts with The Quebec Development Company, Limited, the Corporation is assured of adequate power supply at low cost.

Port Alfred Pulp & Paper Corporation, in association with Price Brothers & Company, Limited, subject to the approval of the shareholders of Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited, will acquire for cash, on the basis of one-half interest each, the entire common shares of a company to be incorporated to acquire the undertaking and assets of Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited.

Earnings

Net earnings of the Corporation for the fifteen months ended August 31st, 1927, during which period newsprint has been produced, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, Montreal, available for Bond interest, depreciation and depletion were \$2,582,547, or at the rate of \$2,066,038 per annum—equal to over 2½ times annual interest on the Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock of this issue.

For the eight months ended August 31st, 1927, corresponding net earnings, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, were \$1,682,370—or at the rate of \$2,523,555 per annum, equal to over 3 times annual interest on the Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock of this issue.

These earnings were attained notwithstanding operation at considerably less than capacity owing to conditions prevailing throughout the newsprint industry.

Assets

Net tangible assets of the Corporation, including plants, properties, buildings, timber limits and leases and current assets, after giving effect to the proposed financing and deducting all current liabilities, according to the Corporation's Balance Sheet as at August 31st, 1927, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, had a depreciated value of \$35,146,776.

Working Capital

Net current assets of the Corporation, according to the Balance Sheet of the Corporation as at August 31st, 1927, as certified by Messrs. P. S. Ross & Sons, Chartered Accountants, after giving effect to proposed financing and deducting all current liabilities, were \$5,220,547. On completion of the proposed financing the Corporation will have no bank loans.

Purpose of Proposed Financing

The Trust Deed under which the Bonds are to be issued will provide a permanent flexible medium for financing the Corporation's future expansion. The proceeds of this issue of Bonds and Registered Debenture Stock of Series A will be used to provide funds for the acquisition of the Corporation's interest in the successor company to Quebec Pulp & Paper Mills, Limited; to retire \$7,925,500 presently outstanding First Mortgage Bonds, which will be called for redemption; to retire \$1,860,000 6% Deferred Notes collateralized by Income Debentures, which will be cancelled and the mortgage securing them discharged, and to pay off bank loans in their entirety, thereby placing the Corporation in a strong liquid position and substantially reducing its annual charges.

Bond Issue

The total amount of First Mortgage Bonds (including Registered Debenture Stock) which will be issuable under the Trust Deed, for the purposes and under the restrictions therein provided, is \$35,000,000, or its equivalent in Sterling at the rate of \$4.86 2/3 to £1. Bonds of any Series may be issued either as coupon or fully registered Bonds; or as Registered Debenture Stock, payable as to principal and interest only in London, England. Of the \$14,999,667 Bonds of Series A authorized for immediate issue, \$10,133,000 will be offered as coupon and fully registered First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, 5½%; and £1,000,000 (\$4,866,667) will be offered as 5½% Registered Debenture Stock. At the option of the Corporation and with the consent of the holder, Bonds of Series A may be exchanged for an equal principal amount of Registered Debenture Stock of Series A and vice versa.

We offer these Bonds for delivery if, as and when issued and accepted by us and subject to the approval of our Counsel, at

Price: 97 and interest, yielding over 5.70%

Wood, Gundy & Company

Limited
Winnipeg
Hamilton
London, Ont.
86 King Street West
Toronto
Telephone: Elgin 4321

Montreal
New York
London, Eng.

The information contained in this advertisement is based upon statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these Bonds. We do not guarantee, but believe the statements herein made to be true.

The Future of Dome

WORK is under way at Dome Mines which is intended to set at rest forever the question of whether the future of the enterprise is to be based upon the gold occurring in lodes in the sedimentary formation or whether deposits also lie in the basic rocks below.

The sedimentaries occupy a trough or basin which reaches up to surface on the west, but which pitches downward toward the east to a depth of 2,000 feet or more. The porphyry intrusions which opened the way for gold deposition in the sedimentaries, also came up through the underlying keewatin. The belief is entertained that there are good possibilities of fractures in the keewatin carrying deposits of ore. On the strength of this possibility, Dome has put a winze down from its lower main level to a depth of 3,000 feet below surface, or possibly 1,000 feet below the sedimentaries. Crosscutting operations now in progress are to decide the question of vein fractures or lodes.

There has appeared to be a thought that Dome will either encounter continuation of its important ore occurrences in these lower levels, or will encounter nothing of value. Such, however, does not appear to be an entirely correct view to take. Instead, there is a possibility of finding continuation of the ore deposits in large volume, but there is also a possibility of ore being found in smaller vein—such, for instance, as occur on Con. West Dome Lake to the immediate west. That ore in some form or other will be encountered appears to be probable. The question to determine seems to be as to whether the fractures in the keewatin are loose or tight.

In event of failure at depth, Dome would fall back upon the question of

how long the deposits in the sedimentaries will yield profitable tonnage. There is a large volume of low grade ore remaining in the sedimentary deposits, and with attention focussed in that direction alone, it would be possible to establish very low costs. At one time in Dome history, under these conditions, costs were held down to a total of about \$2.50 per ton.

Dome has a second possibility of stemming the tide of depletion—this being in an effort to follow the trough of sediments downward toward the east. So far, results on the easterly part of the mine have not been up to earlier expectations, but there still remains considerable work to be done in that direction. Success toward the east might reasonably entail the question of acquiring two mining claims from Goldale, and, also, possibly securing the old Foley-O'Brien.

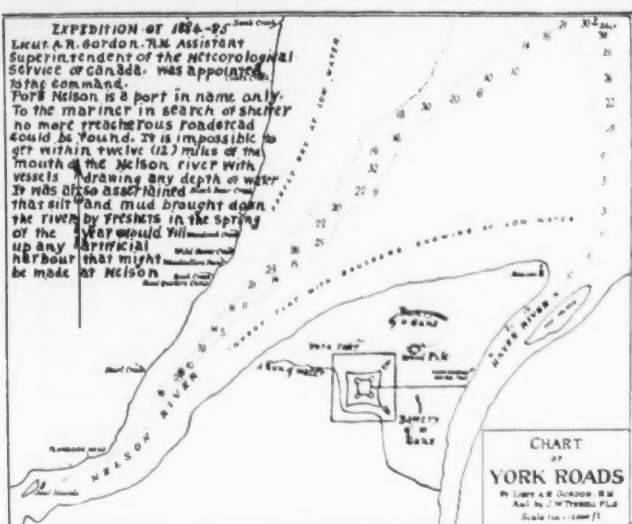
In the meantime, production from Dome is being maintained at well over \$7,000 daily. The profits are running high, and the conservative dividend distribution of \$1 per share annually is permitting an increase in treasury surplus.

Shareholders are passing through a period of some anxiety, but a period which is not without a fair measure of hope.

Meantime, in the midst of a general wish for success, come unofficial reports that important discoveries have been made at depth. These reports have had the appearance of deliberate fabrications, and one wonders that they should be permitted to be broadcast over a private wire from Timmins. Dome officials have been quick to make denials of false reports, but the result has been a vicious juggling of share quotations on the open markets.



MILL BUILDING IN DOME MINES, PORCUPINE.



Why Hudson Bay Railway Will Go to Fort Churchill

(Continued from Page 13)

As a matter of fact numerous reports have been made by quite competent Canadian and British engineers, which were available to anyone desirous of giving unbiased information. SATURDAY NIGHT had no difficulty digging up the information, even though rewarded with much abuse for daring to publish the facts. One leading western editor recently even resented a suggestion that the Senate Committee in 1920 did not favor Nelson, after that much criticized body made one of the most exhaustive investigations of Churchill and Nelson on record. Here is the verdict, made seven years before Mr. Palmer's judgment, and sufficiently clear for any intelligent man or woman:

"That in the opinion of this committee sufficient care was not taken in the selection of Nelson as the terminus of the railway, and that the government should not make further important expenditures upon this port without making a new and thorough examination into the relative merits of Churchill and Nelson, as a terminus for the railway."

The editor in question seems to consider that judgment favorable to Nelson. It is difficult to strain one's imagination to such an extent. But it comes with even less grace for an editorial writer to state in assumed amazement that no official data has been available covering both Churchill and Nelson. On this page are two engineers' drawings, reproduced from original official maps, which tell their own story to reasonable-minded, unbiased men. Several years ago similar maps and photographs were published in SATURDAY NIGHT, but many western editors for some reason displayed no interest in the comparative merits of

Churchill and Nelson. Winnipeg "On-to-the-Bay" officials even objected to any mention of Churchill, in preference to Nelson.

IN JUSTICE to Canadian engineers, judgments formed by them many years ago should now be made public, to refute statements that no reports existed—when, in reality, some editors and agitators would not acknowledge them. Here are some outstanding judgments:

Lieut. A. R. Gordon, R.M., reported in 1886:

"Port Nelson is a port in name only. To the mariner in search of shelter no more treacherous roadstead could be found. It is impossible to get within twelve (12) miles of the mouth of the Nelson river with vessels drawing any depth of water. It was also ascertained that silt and mud brought down the river by freshets in the spring of the year would fill up any artificial harbor that might be made at Nelson."

Commander William Wakeham, of the sealing vessel "Diana", stated before the Senate Committee in Ottawa, on April 5th, 1907:

"The harbor at Churchill is a good harbor, easy of approach and safe. It is not a very large harbor. Captain Gordon surveyed it, and his report on it is very definite and distinct."

A. P. Loro, B.A.P.S.C., F.R.G.S., before the Senate Committee, February 7th, 1907, said:

"Churchill is the only present harbor on the south side of the bay."

Sir Henry Lefroy, Secretary of the British Geographical Association, several years ago reported:

"Churchill will undoubtedly be the future shipping port for the agricultural products of the vast Northwest territory, and the route by which immigrants will enter the country."

George A. Bayne, C.E., many years ago reported:

"The harbor at Churchill is one of the finest I have ever seen. Nature has done so much for it, in the way of protection from storm and the depth of

the water, that without further improvements it is fitted to take rank among first-class ocean ports."

Mr. W. Thibadeau, C.E., reported to E. Deville, Surveyor-General at Ottawa, on May 10th, 1907, as follows:

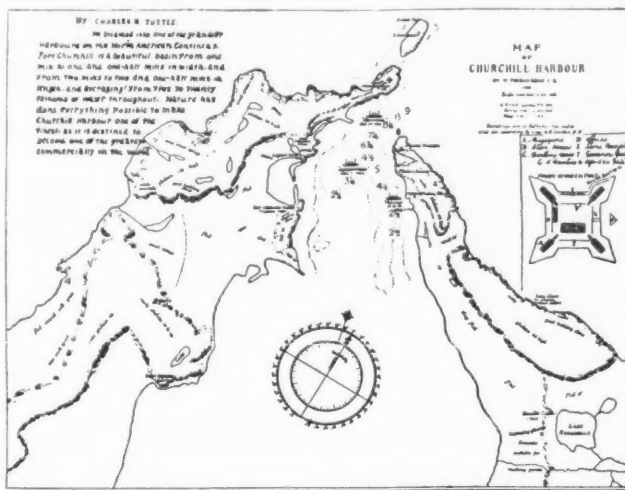
"The mouth of the Churchill forms the most southerly harbor of the West coast for ships drawing over 24 feet of water. This harbor can be kept open all year by means of icebreakers."

J. W. Tyrrell, Civil Engineer, giving evidence at Ottawa several years ago said:

"I have made a chart of the Churchill river, which indicates that there is a natural land-locked harbor at Churchill, which, at comparatively small cost, could be greatly enlarged by dredging. It is not only sufficiently deep for immediate use, but it has been used for many years. With the 'Alert' we steamed right up and cast anchor, and remained safe and comfortable during the survey work."

Mr. C. R. Tuttle, C.E., after personal investigation long ago, had this to say about Fort Churchill Harbor:

"On all sides are great hills of rock awaiting the hands of industrial enterprise to be transformed into piers and docks and wharves for the accommodation of trade. In no other place in the world could needed improvements be made more cheaply or more conveniently. At least ten miles of the shores of this beautiful basin may be converted



into wharves, and everywhere the approaches to them from the interior would be most accessible. There are no mountains, or gorges, or obstacles of any sort to prevent the approach of the iron horse from the west, or from the south, to the very water's edge. As I have said, Nature has done everything possible to make Churchill Harbor one of the finest, as it is destined to become one of the greatest commercially, in the world."

Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, giving evidence before the Senate Committee at Ottawa, on March 2nd, 1907, said:

"The Mouth of the Churchill river is an exception to the general character of the Hudson Bay shore. At the mouth of the Churchill river there is a rocky hill rising, or at least a mass of rock. The remarks about the shore descending to the bay do not apply exactly to the mouth of the Churchill river. That is the reason Churchill is a harbor. Churchill would be a harbor in low water. It is one of the most magnificent harbors in the world, probably the finest harbor. The channel is the same width at low and high tide. It is a beautiful harbor for ships to enter from the ocean. Outside of the harbor is the open sea, with its deep water."

Lieut. A. R. Gordon, of the Government Expedition in 1886, reports:

"The Churchill Harbor is admirably suited for a railway terminus. The necessary docks could be easily and cheaply built, and the deep water basin enlarged at small cost. Stone is laying at the water's edge ready to be laid into docks and piers, and Nature seems to have left little to be done in order to make this a spacious port—fit for doing business of great magnitude."

Dr. Robert Bell, C.M., F.R.G.S., C.E., of the Geological Survey of Canada, on March 12th, 1907, replying to Hon. Mr. Davies, chairman of the Select Committee, explained that the Churchill River is the only stream on the western side of the Hudson Bay which enters the sea through solid rock and has a fixed depth of water. He thought twelve fathoms was about the depth at the entrance.

"Then when you get inside there is good shelter with water shoaling 8, 7, 6 and 5 fathoms at low water, with sufficient space to anchor a considerable number of ships. The entrance is like a slightly bent arm surrounding a point, and the moment that you turn the angle you are in perfect shelter. The harbor is large and fairly deep. From the time you turn the corner and get into complete shelter there is a space from one-half to a mile in length, where you can lay your ship almost against the shore."

Captain Bernier, the most experienced navigator in the far northern waters, had this to say to the Senate Committee in 1920:

"I should prefer Fort Churchill, because a ship can come in, and she is in a harbor. At Nelson, which will never be a port, you have to anchor away out. Before you get a chance to come in you have to contend with all that danger. . . . At Churchill you have a big body of water. It is land-locked. Fort Churchill is the work of Nature—and when a man has to work against Nature there is no money in it. The tide, too, is less at Churchill than at Nelson. From a nautical point of view I prefer Churchill. Canada is too poor to maintain a port like Nelson."

Aside from the above expert judgments, over two hundred years ago an English engineer gave Churchill the preference over Nelson, when preparing plans for the Prince of Wales fort. Since then the Hudson's Bay Co. have always used Churchill Harbor, as a safe port of anchorage against

storms. From every angle the weight of evidence, practical and technical, has been almost wholly in favor of Churchill—because it is a safe Nature-made harbor.

The Ottawa Senate Investigating Committee in 1920 made the following comparative report on Churchill and Nelson:—

"Churchill was shown to be an absolutely land-locked harbor, entirely protected from every wind, no matter from which quarter it should be blown, where a few ships could at all times ride at anchor in perfect security." . . . "Nelson, on the other hand, has no natural protection from the sea, except such as it receives by reason of its remoteness from the body of the sea, there being a twenty-mile stretch of shallows between it and deep water."

AND so it is clear that many years before Mr. Palmer made his historic report, conclusive evidence had been presented by Canadian engineers on Churchill and Nelson. This information has long been available to anyone anxious to secure the facts—free from political coloring and biased propaganda. As against the above documentary reports, it would really be interesting to know what conclu-

sive evidence was presented in behalf of Port Nelson to warrant it being given such a preference,—even after Churchill had originally been chosen. Among other monuments to this costly political tragedy now charged up to experience, is the million dollar (so reported) dredge—storm-tossed high and dry on the Nelson beach.

World's Poultry Congress headquarters have been notified by H. M. de Clerval, commercial attaché to the French Consul-General's office in Montreal, that the Government of France has decided to be officially represented at the Congress to be held in Ottawa for a week, beginning July 27th.

Essential to Sound Investment

Intelligent selection of a corporation security presumes accurate knowledge of certain elementary facts.

What's the company's capitalization? Is its financial position strong or weak? What did it earn, not only last year but over a period of five years? What dividends has it been paying?

The Greenshields Analysis (new 11th edition) readily answers such questions on more than 100 leading Canadian Stocks. It will be profitable to you to ask for a copy which will be sent free on request.

Write to Dept. A-6

Greenshields & Co

Members Montreal Stock Exchange

Montreal: 17 St. John Street
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46 Elgin Street

187

POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

Appraisals - Financing
Engineering
Investigation - Operation
Management
of
POWER COMPANIES

Controlling through Stock Ownership
CANADA NORTHERN POWER CORPORATION LIMITED
OTTAWA AND HULL POWER CO. LIMITED
and also holding a substantial interest in
SOUTHERN CANADA POWER CO. LIMITED
DOMINION POWER AND TRANSMISSION CO. LIMITED
EAST KOOTENAY POWER CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

A. J. NESBITT, Montreal, President
J. B. WOODYATT, Montreal, Vice-President
A. W. McLIMONT, Winnipeg
Col. J. R. MOODIE, Hamilton
N. A. TIMMINS, Montreal
J. M. ROBERTSON, Montreal
P. A. THOMSON, Montreal

	1927	1926
GROSS EARNINGS	\$796,634.93	\$324,476.92
EXPENSES including interest and reserve for taxes	135,182.86	78,090.69
NET EARNINGS	\$661,452.07	\$246,386.23

Balance Sheet as at June 30th, 1927

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
June 30, 1927	June 30, 1926	June 30, 1927	June 30, 1926
Cash on hand and in Bank	\$ 57,610.74	\$ 24,395.16	
Accounts Receivable	738,272.89	27,357.18	
Accrued Revenue from Investments	67,809.23	11,858.53	
Investments—Bonds	1,110,824.83	808,341.69	
Bank Stocks	599,829.30	214,734.34	
Preferred Stocks	635,158.27	183,055.25	
Common Stocks	1,151,023.32	1,160,967.76	
Advances to Subsidiaries	1,180,202.67	450,000.00	
Common Stocks of Affiliated Companies at Cost	5,832,397.01	3,110,485.72	
Miscellaneous Assets	10,595.39	8,739.70	
	\$11,383,723.25	\$5,999,965.33	
To Public			
Bank and other Loans		\$ 1,086,966.10	\$ 312,500.00
Accounts Payable		270,732.47	32,157.96
Dividends Payable July 15, 1927, on 6% Cum. Pref. Stock		75,000.00	37,500.00
Accrued Liabilities		29,182.96	16,874.98
		\$ 1,461,881.53	\$ 399,032.94
To Shareholders			
Capital Stock—First Cumulative 6% Preferred Authorized 50,000 Shares \$100 each Issued 50,000 Shares		\$ 5,000,000.00	\$ 2,500,000.00
Capital Stock—Non-Cumulative 6% Participating Preferred, Authorized 100,000 Shares \$50 each Issued 50,000 Shares		2,500,000.00	2,500,000.00
Capital Stock—Common No Par Value Authorized 250,000 Shares Issued 160,000 Shares		1,875,000.00	500,000.00
Miscellaneous Reserve		1,595.81	100,932.39
Profit and Loss		545,245.91	
	\$11,383,723.25	\$5,999,965.33	

Signed on behalf of the Board: A. J. NESBITT, Director
J. B. WOODYATT, Director

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

We have examined the books and accounts of the Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, and certify that the foregoing Balance Sheet and relative Profit and Loss Account exhibits a true and correct view of the state of the Corporation's affairs at that date and the results from the operations thereof, according to the information and explanations required by us.

Montreal, August 16th, 1927

P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

Profit and Loss Account

Balance at Credit July 1, 1926	\$100,932.39
Earnings for year ended June 30, 1927	678,433.31
Reserve for Federal Income Tax	\$ 16,981.24
Dividend on 6% Cumulative Preferred Stock	217,138.55
Balance	\$45,441.91
	\$779,365.70

Magnitude of Operations

The following condensed statement of the operations of the utility companies which Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, controls, or is substantially interested in, is indicative of the magnitude of its operations:

	1926	1927
(1) Combined gross earnings for the fiscal period	\$12,974,984.90	\$14,681,610.14
(2) Net earnings for the same period available for Reserves and Common Dividends	1,891,703.65	2,071,681.83
(3) Total k. w. hours generated during 1926	880,000,000	1,153,262,000
(4) Total plant capacity (horse-power)	400,000	436,000
(5) Projects under development		48,000
(6) Undeveloped power sites		243,000
(7) Total ultimate capacity of plants		747,000

Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, owns 33.67% per cent of the outstanding Common Stock of these utilities.



The Sentinel of Engine Safety for Your Car

The familiar green Marvelube Sign displayed by Dealers and Service Stations everywhere, is your dependable guide to the proper lubrication for your motor.

More than 200,000 Canadian Motorists are today using Marvelube; having found by experience that it promotes smooth engine performance and thus gives more real driving pleasure; also they have found that its heat-resisting, wear-reducing qualities are safe insurance against unnecessary repairs and too-rapid engine depreciation. The next time you see a Marvelube sign, drive in and get a complete crankcase filling of this exceptional lubricant.

IMPERIAL OIL LIMITED

Marvelube

MOTOR OIL

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specially re-
to be held
ming July

The One Cigarette Sold the World Over



ORIGINAL
Melachrino
CIGARETTES

MOSS

**Transfer Agents
Bond Mortgage Trustees**



**CHARTERED TRUST
& Executor Company**
46 King St. W. Toronto

**Dominion Textile Company
LIMITED**

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One Dollar and Twenty-Five Cents (\$1.25) per share on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, payable 1st October, to shareholders of record September 15th.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, August 30th, 1927.

**Dominion Textile Company
LIMITED**

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A Dividend of One and Three-Quarter per cent. (1 3/4%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1927, payable October 15th to shareholders of record September 30th.

By Order of the Board,
JAS. H. WEBB,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, August 30th, 1927.

DIVIDEND NUMBER 167

**HOLLINGER CONSOLIDATED
GOLD MINES, LIMITED**

(No Personal Liability)

A dividend of 2% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 7th day of October, 1927, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 21st day of September, 1927.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1927.
I. McIVOR,
Assistant-Treasurer.

Canadian Pacific Railway Company

DIVIDEND NOTICE

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held today the following dividends were declared:—

On the Preference Stock, two per cent. for the half-year ended 30th June last; on the Common Stock, two and one-half per cent. for the quarter ended 30th June last from railway revenues and Special Income;

Both dividends are payable 1st October next to stockholders of record at three p.m. on 1st September next.

By Order of the Board,
ERNEST ALEXANDER,
Secretary.
Montreal, 5th August, 1927.

**Canadian Locomotive Co.
LIMITED**

DIVIDEND NO. 63

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable October 1, 1927, to shareholders of record September 29, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
G. W. DALY, Secretary.
Kingston, Ont.
Sept. 9, 1927.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

**Economic Investment Trust
LIMITED**

COMMON DIVIDEND No. 1

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of two per cent. for the half year ending the 30th September, 1927, being at the rate of four per cent. per annum, has been declared on the Common stock of the Company.

The above dividend is payable on and after the first day of October, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the twentieth day of September, 1927.

By Order of the Board,
C. J. HUNTER, Secretary.
Toronto, Sept. 12, 1927.

CANADA CEMENT Co., Ltd.

**ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS
DIVIDEND NO. 46**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1 1/2%) for the three months ending September 30th, 1927, being at the rate of 6% per annum on the paid up Ordinary Stock of this Company has been declared and that the same will be paid on the 15th day of October next to Ordinary Shareholders of record at the close of business September 30th, 1927.

H. L. DOBIE,
Secretary.
Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1927.



HERMAN TRELLE, OF WEMBLEY, ALBERTA
The Canadian wheat king, who is reported to have evolved a new mystery wheat which Government experts state can be sown later and will ripen fifteen days earlier than any present variety. This new variety of wheat may create a revolution in grain growing belts throughout the whole American continent.

**The Strength of Britain and
Canadian Prosperity**

RECENT discussions in the Press have emphasized our dependence upon Europe said The Bank of Nova Scotia Monthly Review. It is not, of course, one sided, for Europe is increasingly dependent upon Canada for wheat and flour, nickel and asbestos, newsprint and a dozen other things. But we are dependent upon Europe in this sense, that we have a vast interest payment to make each year—\$300,000,000 it is estimated—upon British and foreign capital investments in Canada. For the money to finance these interest payments abroad we depend in large measure on our sales of exported goods. Nearly half of these goods are sold in Europe; and the price even of such as are marketed elsewhere depends to no small extent on the strength of the European demand for things of the same kind. The wool of Nova Scotia may go to the Boston market; but the bidding at the London Wool Sales is an important factor in determining its price. The dependence of wheat prices in Winnipeg upon the Liverpool demand is so well understood as scarcely to need mention. Other things being equal, when the purchasing power of Europe is adequate, the financing of our interest payments abroad is the more easily arranged; when the purchasing power of Europe is inadequate, its financing may constitute a problem of some intricacy. When Europe was prostrate in 1924, conditions in Canada were inevitably depressed. When Europe recovered, Canada recovered also. Our immediate concern is with Canadian conditions; but, we cannot afford to lose sight of conditions in Europe. Are these conditions sound today?

An attempt to answer this question by means of an exhaustive analysis of the chief European countries would absorb more space than is available in this Review; but England herself furnishes an answer direct and reassuring. If Napoleon could call her people a nation of shopkeepers a hundred years ago, that description is far more apt today; for today, more than in any previous century, England must live by trading. Her largest single group of customers is still on the continent of Europe. As they prosper, so does she prosper. Her mood is the key to their condition.

To judge by much that has been said and written of her on this side of the Atlantic, England has an almost overwhelming task and is facing it with patience but without illusions. The picture of the Weary Titan is a familiar one. Nevertheless it is not in accord with the reality. Not that she fails to appreciate the gravity of her problems. Her budget difficulties are appreciated clearly. The Chinese deadlock with all its uncertainties is well understood. The fact that more than a million and a quarter of her workers are still unemployed forms a background to most political discussions. She realizes fully the great uncertainties even now connected with the reparation payments and the tremendous burden of inter-allied debt, which lies upon herself and her neighbours. England, however, is not bending her knees under the load. The visitor to London is conscious today not of tension but of an absence of tension. No country faces her problems in a spirit so tranquil. This is the cardinal fact. Those who neglect it only misread the situation.

In the years immediately preceding 1914, Britain was enriching large areas of the Dominion with her savings, and hundreds of thousands of her workers came out here to help in its development. Immigration, alike of capital and labour, was daily forging fresh ties, sentimental and economic,

between the two countries. These were enormously strengthened in the War, when Canadians and Britons maintained a brotherhood in arms, and when the manufacturing industries of Canada contributed a volume of munitions as welcome and valuable as it was unexpected when hostilities began. But from 1919 onwards the stream of emigration from Britain has not been on the pre-war scale; and it has been diverted in large measure to other parts of the British Empire. Moreover, the London Money Market has been on the whole a dear market; and it is from New York that the great bulk of our later imports of capital have come. The links that had already been forged are as strong as ever. Circumstances have hampered of late years the formation of new ties.


Is our association with Britain to be

happily more intimate in future? On both of these counts there is every reason to hope that it will. I would be most unfortunate not only for the British Empire at large, but more especially for Britain herself if London were to remain a dear money market. The recent reduction of the Bank Rate has been welcomed therefore as the end of a period of restriction. Britain's pressing need for a lessening of the great annual debt charge is itself a decisive factor influencing policy. Her people are under the strongest of incentives to bring down the rate of interest and maintain it at a lower level—a level which will at the same time enable her to carry more easily the load of debt, and to play her part in the world's money markets more effectively. When once this is achieved, we need not doubt that Canada will again become an outlet, and on a large scale, for the funds of the British investor.

As regards emigration, the prospect is also changing. After eight years of peace-time "reconstruction," Britain has still about 700,000 workers unemployed in excess of the figure conventionally regarded as "normal." While some of them doubtless are demoralized by too much idleness, they are not to be condemned en masse on this ground. Among them are large numbers of competent men, to whom the likelihood of finding steady work at home has become increasingly remote. During five years of wartime, emigration was practically stopped and the results of this are still apparent in a congested labour market. At present levels of wages, British industry has not yet succeeded in absorbing the swollen working force available. More and more of her workers are beginning to look overseas to the Dominions and reflecting that the nearest and easiest to reach is Canada. It is noteworthy that when navigation on the St. Lawrence opened in April of this year, 6,000 immigrants were landed at Quebec within the first week-end. There could be no better omen for the busy season.

Financial Editor,—

"Saturday Night" and your Gold and Dross suggestions are always read and greatly appreciated.—E. B. St. Catharines, Ont.



foil wrapped
in handy packs
of
fives
& tens

A Cigar Blend
which never
changes—
Canada's
National
Smoke.

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THE IMPERIAL CANADIAN TRUST CO.
EXECUTOR, ADMINISTRATOR, ASSIGNEE, TRUSTEE, ETC.
Head Office: Winnipeg, Canada. Branches: Saskatoon and Calgary.

New Issue

\$400,000.00

Windsor Court Apartments Limited
Windsor, Ontario

6% First Mortgage 15-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated June 1st, 1927.

Maturing June 1st, 1942.

Principal payable in gold at the principal office of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Toronto, Ont.

Interest payable in gold (December 1st and June 1st) at any branch of the Bank of

Nova Scotia in the Dominion of Canada at the holder's option.

Denominations: \$1000, \$500 and \$100 in coupon bearer form but may be registered as to principal.

Trustee: Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto, Ont.

Solicitors: Messrs. McAndrew, James & Evans, Toronto, Ont., for the Company.

Legal Opinion: Messrs. Long & Daly, Toronto, Ont., for W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Limited.

The 6% First Mortgage 15-Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of Windsor Court Apartments Limited are a legal investment for Canadian Life Insurance Companies.

SINKING FUND—The Trust Deed securing this issue of bonds provides that the Company will create a semi-annual sinking fund to be applied in the purchase or redemption of the said bonds amounting to the sum of \$6,000 half-yearly, plus an amount equal to a half-year's interest at the rate of 6% per annum on all bonds previously acquired or redeemed or which should be acquired or redeemed for sinking fund purposes. The first of said sinking fund payments will be made to the Chartered Trust & Executor Company on the 1st day of June, 1930.

REDEMPTION—Bonds may be redeemed on any interest payment date before maturity and in whole or in part on thirty days' notice at 105 up to and including June 1st, 1932; thereafter at 104 up to and including June 1st, 1937, and thereafter at 103 in each case with accrued interest to date of redemption.

SECURITY—The Windsor Court Apartments Limited is the owner of property situated at the corner of Ouellette Avenue and Hanna Avenue in the City of Windsor, having a frontage on Ouellette Avenue of about 175 feet and a frontage on Hanna Avenue of 207 feet and has erected on the said lands a three-storey, basement and sub-basement apartment house. This apartment house contains 118 suites and a garage accommodating forty cars, and has been built according to the plans and specifications prepared by Messrs. Craig & Madill, architects. The bond issue above described is secured by a first closed mortgage on the above property, building and all other immovable assets of the Company now owned or which may hereafter be acquired and by a first floating charge on all other assets and the undertaking of the Company in favour of the Chartered Trust & Executor Company.

Fire insurance to the full insurable value of the building will be carried and this insurance will be made payable to the Trustee.

VALUATION—The land on which this building is located has been valued by Alexander Simmers, Realtor, 34 LaBelle Building, Windsor, Ont., at \$100,000. The finished building has been appraised by Messrs. Craig & Madill, Architects, at \$610,000, making a total valuation of \$710,000.00.

EARNINGS—From the letter of the President, Mr. R. R. Corson, on file in our office, we quote an estimate of the revenue of the property as follows:

Gross Income, allowing vacancies of 10%.....	\$99,096.00
Operating Expenses	24,750.00
Net Income	\$74,346.00

or more than 3 times the amount necessary to pay first mortgage bond interest.

Directors:

R. R. CORSON, President, President and General Manager of R. R. Corson, Ltd.; Director, Chartered Trust & Executor Co.

H. R. MOSES, Barrister.

WILFRED C. JAMES of Messrs. McAndrew, James & Evans, Barristers.

J. STANLEY McLEAN, President and General Manager Canada Packers, Limited.

FRANK E. MAULSON of Irish & Maulson, Limited, Insurance Brokers, Toronto.

C. S. PETTIT of W. A. Mackenzie & Co., Limited.

The building will be ready for occupancy about this October 1st.

PRICE: 97.60 and accrued interest, to yield 6.25%

Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned in at our expense.

W. A. MACKENZIE & Co., LIMITED

INVESTMENT BANKERS

C. S. PETTIT, Member, TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

67 YONGE ST.

Telephone: Elgin 7241

TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

Gold and Dross

(Continued from Page 15)

M. R. H. Cochran, Ont.—TOWAGMAC has developed big resources and the future of the enterprise looks bright. It is possible that a better opportunity may come in the near future to dispose of shares. A disappointing factor to some shareholders of Towagmac is that the "rights" of shareholders which were expected may not be as great as might have been believed a few months ago. It now appears that instead of Towagmac shareholders having the right to subscribe for stock in the new company at a price set by the directors, the price will have to be as high as Noranda itself would be willing to pay. It might be a better policy to hold NORANDA shares and be done with it, as Noranda, in addition to its original holdings and the \$1 per cent. interest in WAITE-MONTGOMERY, is also sitting in control of Towagmac.

P. K., Guelph, Ont.—There is no value to HARGRAVE SILVER, GOLD CONSOLIDATED, NOVA SCOTIA SILVER COBALT or COBALT CENTRAL MINES. The market for GIFFORD is a fraction of one cent per share. The CHAMBERS-FERLAND was absorbed over 10 years ago by ALADDIN COBALT on a basis of one share of Aladdin being issued for 20 shares of Chambers-Ferland. The Aladdin later became part of KIRKLAND LAKE PROPRIETARY under conditions which gave two shares of Kirkland Lake Proprietary for seven shares of Aladdin. The head office of Kirkland Lake Proprietary (1919) Ltd. is at Finsbury Pavement House, London E.C. 3, England.

W. H. W., Windsor, Ont.—WETTLAUER has not been under operation for many years. The outlook for rejuvenation of the project is not very favorable. The shares are quoted at around two or three cents.

R. M. T., Stratford, Ont.—THOMPSON-KRIST shares are not exchangeable for VIPOND. Thompson-Krist is merely a shareholder of PORCUPINE CROWN, holding only 200,000 shares of that company's 4,000,000 shares of capital. Since 1924, Thompson-Krist has not owned any property. Not only this, but a few months later the Porcupine Crown sold out its property for \$50,000 cash, plus 500,000 shares in the purchasing company (BRITISH PORCUPINE MINES). In the recent deal in which Porcupine Crown and Thompson-Krist claims were taken over by Vipond, the portion which Porcupine Crown received was a little over 70,000 shares of Vipond, or a valuation of around \$100,000 when based on current quotations for Vipond. This Vipond stock goes into Porcupine Crown treasury and is not distributed to shareholders. Even were it to be distributed, the one-twentieth interest which Thompson-Krist holds in Porcupine Crown would involve only about 3,500 shares of Vipond or a value of around \$5,000 at present. The manner in which the very promising Thompson-Krist claims were frittered away is a sad testimonial to the directorate and an almost unbelievably meek submission on the part of the shareholders.

A. J. T., West Hill, Ont.—HAZELTON-PORCUPINE is a prospect of uncertain merit. ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS became merged into what is known as CANADIAN ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS—capitalized at 30,000,000 shares and with a property of uncertain value to carry this unusual load.

W. D. W., Brantford, Ont.—ABATE RED LAKE cannot be looked upon as a "safe" speculation. There is no such thing, and this particular venture has considerable risk attached to it.

D. D. S., Sarnia, Ont.—The BELL WOMAN LAKE SYNDICATE is merely a prospecting concern. The syndicate appears to be warranted in its attempt to find something on the claims held. Noah Timmins has dropped his option on the MANION-JACKSON owing to being unable to secure an extension of time. You are holding some of the more attractive mining stocks when you mention McIntyre-Porcupine, Wright-Hargreaves, and Teck-Hughes. Tough-Oakes is highly speculative, but not without interesting possibilities.

C. M. W., Carleton Place, Ont.—The possibilities of BALDWIN GOLD MINES over amounting to anything appear to be pretty remote. There is a little work being done in West Shining Tree area, but without more than a small amount of encouragement. MILLCREST is working under favorable geological conditions. It may have a fighting chance, but is a pretty risky venture. I have no late record of MILLIONS LAKE, other than that it still appears to be in a very uncertain stage.

L. C. & Vancouver, B.C.—A mill is operating on ASSOCIATED GOLDFIELDS, but the outlook for profits for shareholders is not any too bright. The company has gold notes outstanding against it which reach maturity on September 15th. It is not many years ago that the company had over \$1,000,000 available, but it all vanished—despite reports at the time of a glowing nature.

E. M. Skelton, Ont.—There has been little change since May in the situation regarding the DOMINION ALLY STEEL CORPORATION. The preferred stock having a par value of \$100,000 and carrying a 5% bonus of common, is quoted today at \$1.00 bid, \$2.00 asked. These prices are more or less nominal, however, as there appears to be practically no market for this stock.

E. S., Tilbury, Ontario.—The salable prospects of your particular lots in TUXEDO PARK are not good just now and may not be for a few years. On the other hand, the taxes are so low that it might be worth while holding and gambling on future developments. Your lots are beyond the much debated site still held by the University Council, reserved for many years with too much political manipulation. Part of the property has been and is being developed into what admittedly is a coming choice residential centre in that city, but the growth takes time.

N. F., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.—I consider the suggestion made by the Dominion Securities Corporation, Limited, for the employment of \$20,000 to advantage, to be an excellent one. You can add the following to your list with advantage: Harris Alpha Ltd. Limited bonds, Lake St. John Power and Paper Co. Limited bonds, United States of Brazil External bonds, French Line 4½% bonds, Galtineau Power Company 7% First Mortgage bonds and Provincial Paper Company, Limited, 5½% First Mortgage bonds.

S. S., Westmount, P.Q.—The 6% first mortgage bonds, due 1947, of CANADIAN VICKERS, LIMITED, have more security than the 6% first preferred shares of POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, but the latter are nevertheless attractive and would be likely to prove a satisfactory investment for you. As to the amount which you should put into these shares or into the Canadian Vickers bonds depends very largely on what proportion this would be of the total amount you have available for investment. It is much safer to put your money into a number of good bonds or stocks than into one, as by so doing you distribute the risk and reduce the loss you would suffer should any one of your investments turn out badly. When you have your money invested in a number of good companies engaged in different lines of endeavor, you are pretty safe, as it is not likely that anything could happen that would seriously affect all these companies at the same time.

N. W., Port Lachlan, Ont.—The situation in regard to LOWE'S BUFFALO THEATRES, INC., does not seem very promising. We understand that the company's earnings are being reduced by severe competition and there are suggestions that it is suffering from internal dissension. We have not seen a financial statement for some time, but the fact that the company has not paid any preferred dividends since January 1st last indicates that its financial position is not satisfactory. Messrs. G. C. Williams & Company, unlisted security dealers, corner Jordan and Melinda Streets, Toronto 2, quote the preferred stock under date of August 30th at \$22.00 bid, \$27.00 asked, and the common stock at 80c bid, \$1.25 asked. These prices are an indication of the low estimation in which these stocks are held by the market.

M. P., Edmonton, Alta.—The CITIES SERVICE COMPANY Bonding 7½ debentures have a very satisfactory degree of security, and in our opinion should make a good investment for you. For many years past the company's earnings have shown a very substantial margin over the amount necessary to pay interest on this and other bond issues.

A. A., New York, N.Y.—The BOSTON-MCCREA GOLD MINER is a prospect in the Boston Creek district. The shares have on market value at present and no work of any consequence has been done for a number of years. The outlook for the enterprise is not very bright. Should success attend work on the neighboring BARRY-HOLLINGER, it might help encourage resumption of work on Boston-McCrea. In the meantime the outlook is poor.

E. R., Waterloo, Ont.—I would not regard the O.K. DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE as a good investment. Units are sold by IMPERIAL SECURITIES, 94 Kent Building, Toronto, Ontario.

M. P., Toronto, Ont.—WRIGHT-HARGREAVES appears to be less speculative than TECK-HUGHES or CENTRAL MANITOBA. The reason for this is due to Wright-Hargreaves having a greater length than Teck-Hughes on



Hudson's Bay Company Auxiliary Steamship "Pelican", which was sister-ship to the Condor in the bombardment of Alexandria, and is still going strong in the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. This picture was taken in the Churchill River. This vessel is much too small for grain carrying, but it is staunch and much stronger than larger vessels for work among the ice floes.

the main ore zone of Kirkland Lake, while out on the Central Manitoba the question of great depth to mineralization is still an uncertain factor. Although the risk may be greater in the case of Central Manitoba or Teck-Hughes, yet this does not necessarily mean that developments will fail to add further value to the shares.

H. F., Owen Sound, Ont.—Our information from Company sources is to the effect that so far the enterprises of the UNITED BOND COMPANY, LIMITED, have turned out well for it. Bonds of such Companies as they have been selling bonds for cannot be considered entirely safe at the outset because, as a rule, the properties are not constructed when the bonds are sold. One cannot tell beforehand how able the company is going to be to earn what the United Bond Company, Limited, expects it will earn. When a bond pays 7%, there is naturally some element of uncertainty in its composition or such a large return could not be obtained. The Company has shown considerable energy in selling its bonds to date.

A. W., Dundalk, Ont.—UNITED KIRKLAND was under option for a time to MOCCAUSA, but results of exploration were not sufficiently favorable to cause the option to be exercised. Any value which United Kirkland may ever have may be learned only by awaiting the westerly trend of developments on the KIRKLAND LAKE MINE—and possibly through deep work in time on the ELLIOT claim of Moccassa. At present, there seems to be little or no demand for United Kirkland shares. VIPOND is passing through a period of uncertainty, and this has reflected itself upon the market. There is considerable ore in sight, and there are fair prospects of finding more. However, the question of depth is seriously exercising the minds of speculators. For instance, HOLLINGER mine itself is lean at depth on its westerly side. OLD PORCUPINE CROWN went lean before attaining a depth of 1,000 feet. VIPOND is now at that stage where wonder is being expressed as to whether it is far enough east to share the good fortune of that area in which mineralization is raking downward toward the east.

J. H. T., Mitchell, Ont.—CASEY COBALT went into liquidation in 1920 and the assets were distributed.

H. G. L., Sutton, Ont.—CENTRAL MANITOBA is developing in an interesting manner. Official reports suggest a favorable outlook for the property. A. D. Miles, representative of John Taylor & Sons, of London, enjoys a very favorable reputation among mining men. The fact that a mill of 150 tons daily has been installed is sufficient evidence of faith in the property. As to whether the property warrants current quotations for the shares remains an open question. In development so far done the outlook is good, but the background of gold mining in that section would suggest reason for being a little cautious until more may be learned about depth on Central Manitoba.

"Reader," Keene, Ont. VIPOND has interesting speculative merit, but the longer work continues without getting on the track of downward continuation of ore bodies the greater will be the element of risk. PIONEER MINING CORPORATION is playing an aggressive part in the search for new mines in this country, and has the advantage of capable advice of J. Macintosh Bell. The shares are speculative, and there would not appear to be any great reason for haste in securing stock. Rather than go too heavily into speculative issues, you might do well to purchase more seasoned shares such as WRIGHT-HARGREAVES or MCINTYRE-PORCUPINE. It is quite true that the speculative issues might reasonably advance in event of any general upward movement in the market for mining shares.

S. O. A., Toronto, Ont.—KIRKLAND CENTRAL never engaged in work of an important nature, and you may be pretty liberal in your question of whether this is a "good thing" or not. I would not regard PREMIER GOLD as a good investment. The company is earning big profits and is paying a high rate of dividends. Fears that high-grade mineralization may extend only to limited depth has dampened enthusiasm in regard to possible longevity. The shares are speculative. CENTRAL MANITOBA has been meeting with good encouragement and seems likely to attain profitable production. In the past in that territory there has been disappointing results at depth, and this is a point which causes me to advise caution until such time as more may be learned regarding conditions at somewhat greater depth on Central Manitoba.

G. N. M., Winnipeg, Man.—SAN ANTONIA is in the prospect stage. About 40 men are employed. Some lateral work has been done at a depth of 150 feet with fair encouragement. The WANIPIGOW SYNDICATE is reported to have completed second payment on the option. The outlook for the venture is pretty uncertain, and it is my opinion that you would do better to buy shares in one of the more seasoned mining issues, already listed on the mining exchanges.

D. L., North Sudbury, N.S.—BANGOR AND ARROSTOCK 7½ preferred stock is an excellent security to hold. The dividend on the common stock at present is 3¼%. There are outstanding 77,200 common shares of \$50 par value. Issues which come before this are the \$1,800 preferred shares of \$100 par value, and the funded debt amounting to \$31,201,000. In 1925, the earnings on the common stock amounted to \$6.22, and in 1926 to \$17.40. The current earnings on common are running at about \$29.30. The range of the common stock in 1927 ran from 44 to 103½. The company has increased its dividend, and is offering rights. The company's position is exceedingly strong, and the stock looks attractive. We might say that though the investment characteristics of this common stock are very high, it only gives a yield of about 3.76%, thus showing that a good deal of the advance made and to be made by this company has been discounted in the market. ROCK ISLAND, however, though not so high in investment standing, is one of the most favorably priced stocks at the present time. The trend towards more liberal dividends on the best United States railroads is not yet over.

A., Buckingham, Que.—The agent who told you The Perfection Glass Company paid 26% last year has stretched the truth considerably. The Company paid a 5 per cent dividend.

R. J., Vancouver, B.C.—WHITEWATER MINES of British Columbia is well thought of and capably managed. CALL SWITCH of Vancouver is dead. VIPOND has been operated on a moderately profitable basis, and the management is efficient. The grade of ore is running lower than was expected, but no important increase appears to have been made in developed ore during the past year. This introduces a serious element of risk, insofar as looking towards longevity is concerned, but the condition is one which would be overcome should ore be encountered at greater depth, and the recently acquired Thompson-Krist claim.

G. D., Walden, Sask.—LABALLE COPPER-GOLD is a raw prospect on which some exploration appears to be warranted in an effort to learn whether it is of value or not. It is among possibly several hundred ventures, from among which may be a very few successes.

E. M. L., North Gower, Ont.—AMULET is more highly explored than Area and has indicated a large amount of ore. Among the Rouyn issues, Noranda is the more attractive at this time. If you are going to speculate, you should consider the better issues such as NORANDA in Rouyn, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES and LAKE SHORE in Kirkland Lake, MCINTYRE-PORCUPINE in the Porcupine district.

C. F., Toronto, Ont.—You evidently have reference to MARCLAY MINES, situated in the Rouyn area. The claims held by the company are in the prospect stage and the outlook for success of any kind appears to be pretty uncertain. The old NORTHERN BELLE mine created interest in the Rossland boom days of 1897, but I fear you could now find nothing but its corpse.

H. H., Campbellton, N.B.—If you intend to hold the shares, it would appear to be better to exchange your old DIPRAT for new stock. Like all such new prospects it is not possible to estimate the approximate value of the shares. Quotations will be governed by results of current exploration, and to some extent by the trend of the general market. ACONDA is in somewhat similar position as Duprat. In each case there are sufficient funds on hand to carry out considerable work.

F. W., Toronto, Ont.—TRITHEVEY-OSSIAN is an uncertain prospect and only a limited amount of work has been done. The outlook does not appear to be very bright. CALARTIC, having apparently been a washout, it might seem that there would be no harm in exchanging the shares for PRECIOUS METALS even though the latter may not have any particular promise provided the transfer costs nothing; but your shares would be tied up for a year and you could not take advantage of any market manipulations or movements, if any, there might be in the meantime.

KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK
Financial Editor "Saturday Night"—Your reports on Alberta Oil Problems have been both instructive and entertaining and I appreciate the services you have been rendering the General Public. So let some swear at "Saturday Night" as the curses of such are the best recommendation you can get for the rest of us. The best of luck and keep up the good work.—H. V., Alberta.

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for it takes the guesswork out of fuel buying

1—Is your fuel high in heat units?

Anthracite averages 70% carbon per ton. SEMET-SOLVAY COKE guaranteed over 90%.

2—Is it clean?

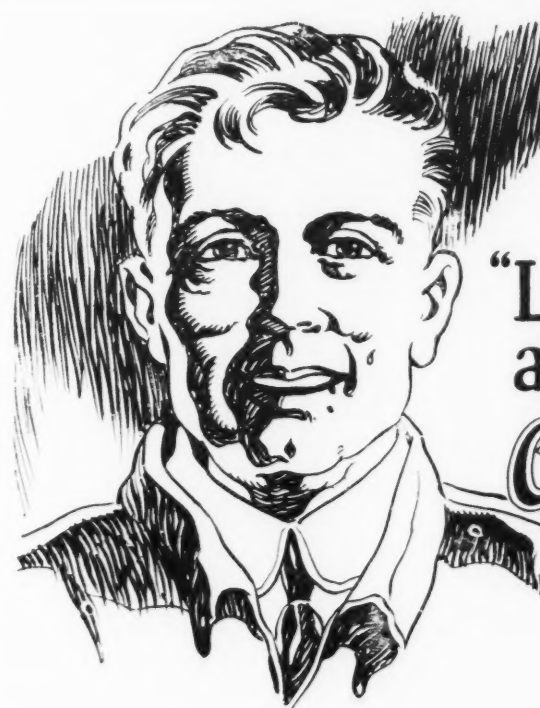
Externally, Anthracite should be free from stone, shale and slate. Internally it must be clean so it will burn with little smoke and produce a small amount of soot. SEMET-SOLVAY COKE is practically smokeless and sootless—clean in every respect.

3—What about ashes?

Excessive ash, slate and stone add costs to your fuel bill. SEMET-SOLVAY cuts one-third off.

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"IN the gasoline and oil business you have to know what's what, just like in your own business.

"My success depends on 'repeat' customers—the ones who come back.

"I've seen the insides of enough automobiles to know how important lubrication and the right fuel is to a car. That's why out of all the propositions offered me I chose to handle British American Oil Company's Safety Motor Oils and Gasolenes.

"When it comes to lubrication, years of experience have taught me that for safe, smooth running and for keeping a car in first-class condition you can't beat this British American Autolene Oil. I've used it myself and I've sold it to thousands.

"Autolene is making more steady customers for me every day.

"Let me serve you too."

Above all we are for Safety!

The BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO. LIMITED
Use Autolene or Motorene depending upon the make of your engine

Striking Growth by Power Corporation

GROSS revenue of the Power Corporation of Canada, Limited, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, was more than double that for the previous year, amounting to \$796,635, as compared with \$324,477. Net earnings increased from \$246,386 to \$661,452, and the surplus after payment of 6 per cent. on the \$5,000,000 first preferred stock issue outstanding amounted to \$444,313. Added to the previous surplus of \$100,932 the total came to \$545,245, which was carried forward to next year. Although earned there was no distribution on the \$2,500,000 non-cumulative 6 per cent. participating preferred which has a par value of \$50 per share. Allowing for dividends on this issue the balance applicable to the common stock was slightly in excess of \$2.00 per share.

The balance sheet shows an increase in total assets from \$5,999,965 to \$11,383,723, the difference being largely made up of increases in the company's investments in bonds, bank stocks, preferred and common stocks, although cash on hand, accounts receivable and accrued revenue show substantial gains.

In the report of the president, A. J. Nesbitt, some interesting details are given of the progress of the various companies in which the corporation is interested. East Kootenay Power, it is stated, has had gross earnings almost 10 per cent. greater than in the previous year. Additions to plant have been completed and total capacity is now 22,000 horse power besides 6,700 horse power in steam driven plant.

Winnipeg Electric continued to show improved earnings and results so far in 1927 indicate that 1927 will be no exception. Reference is also made to new contracts received by Manitoba Power, subsidiary of Winnipeg Electric.

Conditions in Hamilton and district served by Dominion Power and Transmission Company are stated to have shown considerable improvement, and the outlook for the present year to be very encouraging. New equipment has been added to the services.

In the districts served by Canada Northern Power Corporation in the mining camps of Porcupine, Kirkland, Cobalt, Gowganda, South Lorrain, and the latest development in Northern Quebec around Rouyn marked progress is being made and power requirements are steadily increasing. An additional 10,000 horse power is being added to the Quinze plant and 20,000 horse power is as yet undeveloped. Ottawa and Hull Power, and its subsidiary, Ottawa River Power, have an installed capacity of 60,000 horse power and have enjoyed a steady increase in load. In June of this year this was about seventeen per cent. greater than at the same time last year.

Steady growth has been one of the outstanding features of operations of Southern Canada Power serving ninety-six municipalities in the eastern townships. Installed capacity is 55,000 horse power with potential capacity of over 100,000 horse power.

Gatineau Power Bonds Offered

HARRIS, Forbes & Co., Ltd., which is associated a group of other Canadian investment banking houses, including Drury & Co., Dominion Securities Corp., Ltd., Sanson Bros., Greenshields & Co., Royal Securities Corp., Limited, Nesbitt, Thomson & Co., Ltd., Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd., A. E. Ames & Co., R. A. Daly & Co., Rene T. Leclerc, Inc., and the National City Co., Limited, are offering to Canadian investors, a portion of an issue of \$4,500,000 Gatineau Power Co. first mortgage gold bonds, 5 per cent. series, due 1956, at 97½ and interest to yield over 5.16 per cent.

The Gatineau Power Company is outstanding among the great Canadian water power companies in the magnitude of its project and in the proximity of its most important plants to the principal power markets of the Dominion. The largest customer of the company is the Hydro-Electric Commission of the Province of Ontario, which, under the present 30-year contract, will be taking by 1931 almost a quarter of a million horse-power.

The commission is constructing a transmission line to the company's line on the Ottawa River. The Gatineau development will thus be linked direct with the great super-power system extending from Niagara Falls around the end of Lake Ontario to Toronto and serving the most important industrial district in Canada.

Upon completion of the capacity under construction and the sale for power purposes of eleven powers to be produced, it is estimated that net earnings of the company available for interest and reserves will exceed \$6,000,000 per annum, or over two and three-quarter times the annual interest requirements on the entire first mortgage bonds now outstanding, including the issue now being offered.



Confederation Life Association at Lake Louise.
By Courtesy of Canadian Pacific Railway.

Contracts for the sale of over 90 per cent. of the primary power to be generated at the company's plants have already been executed with the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, the Canada Cement Co., Ltd., and the Canadian International Paper Company, and the balance is now being absorbed in the adjacent power markets.

A portion of the issue is being offered simultaneously in the United States.

Good Showing by Alberta Pacific Grain

THE Alberta Pacific Grain Company, Limited, has issued its first financial statement for the year ended June 30, 1927. In May, 1926, this company was reorganized and an issue of securities made to the public. Comparisons are therefore not available.

Operating profits for the twelve months' period are reported at \$667,463, and after depreciation, but before taxes, there remained a sum of \$800,856 for bond interest, or a little better than four times the year's requirements. Interest on the bonds for the twelve months required \$192,500, and for the thirteenth month (paid out of the year's profits) \$27,233, a total of \$219,733. This left \$581,124 available for preferred dividends, or approximately 2½ times the sum needed. After all charges, but before taxes, there was available for common dividends \$353,624, and adding the extra month's interest, the total is increased to \$380,857, the equivalent of \$3.81 a share on both classes of common outstanding. In the previous three years the average annual earned on the common was \$3.75.

It is pointed out that while the operating profits as shown above are for a period of twelve months, the charges for bond interest and preferred dividends are for approximately 13 months and exceed by \$27,232 the normal annual charges.

Total assets are valued at \$10,441,589. Current assets stand at \$2,823,732, against liabilities of \$1,247,049, leaving net working capital of \$1,576,683. Bank loans are included in the balance sheet at \$588,927.

In his remarks to shareholders, James Stewart, president of the company, states, in part, as follows:

"The company's net current assets have increased by \$143,851, and additions of \$200,365 have been made to properties.

"During the year under review in this report considerable extension of the company's operations took place.

"Early this year your company acquired a lease of the harbor commissioners' terminal elevator No. 1 at Vancouver to become effective August 1. This elevator has been leased to the Pacific Terminal Elevator Company, Limited, a company composed of the same group of elevator owners as the Vancouver Terminal Company.

"Additions have been made to the property account through the purchase and erection of country elevators, etc., at advantageous points throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan. Improvements and additions have also been made in your company's terminal facilities both at Calgary and Vancouver. Properties and equipment have been kept in good operating condition."

Kidder Participations Preferred Has Speculative But Undetermined Possibilities

M. K. Thurno, Que. An investment in the cumulative, participating and convertible 4½ per cent. preferred stock of Kidder Participations Inc. No. 2 cannot be considered as other than speculative because of the fact that the company is a recent incorpora-

tion and therefore there is no record of earnings by which to judge it, and also by reason of the extraordinarily wide powers possessed by the Board of Directors. The company's circular states that "in investing and re-investing the funds of the corporation, the Board of Directors shall have the utmost freedom in the choice of securities and investments, and no security or other property in which the Board shall see fit to invest the funds shall be deemed an improper investment either by reason of its speculative character or by reason of any interest direct or indirect which any director or officer may have in any such investment or in the corporation or other organization issuing the same."

The sole limitation upon the absolute discretion of the Board in the choice of securities is that the corporation shall not invest more than 20 per cent. of its total capital in the securities of any one corporation. The possession by the directors of such wide powers as this would obviously be very dangerous for the shareholder if the management were not absolutely efficient and honest. However, in this case the management is by Kidder, Peabody & Company, a firm of good reputation, and there are some confidence inspiring names on the Board of Directors. There is an attractive participating feature and of course there is a possibility that you might get a very attractive return from the investment. But it is an investment—or rather a speculation—which you should not make if you are not prepared to risk the loss of your money. One can only assume from the terms of the provisions contained in the circular that the company's operations, in the main, will be of a distinctly speculative character, in which there is the possibility of large gains and also of large losses. The company doubtless hopes to reduce the element of risk by diversification, but the risk will nevertheless be there. In short, it seems to us that unless you are frankly willing to take a chance—and a fairly big chance—you would do well to sell the shares and re-invest the money in something more conservative in your own country.

An Interesting Plan for Financing Building

R. Billings Bridge, Ont. As a speculative purchase for a long hold by a business man the 6½ cumulative redeemable preferred stock of the Abancourt Apartments, Limited, has considerable attractiveness. This company has been promoted by the Realty Associates Corporation of 698 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal, to build and operate a high class apartment house at the corner of Somerset and Cartier Sts., Ottawa. The building will have a total of 142 rooms, divided into 32 apartments, as well as 10 garages, 6 maids' rooms, 1 janitor's apartment, a room for storage, and a roof garden. The building will thus be located in a high class residential district, convenient to the business district and the various Government buildings and offices.

The financing is being carried out by means of a first mortgage on the property and the sale of 4,000 shares of 6½ cumulative redeemable preferred stock of a par value of \$50, in addition to which there will be issued 8,000 shares of no par value common stock. Four thousand shares of this common stock will be given to the purchasers of the preferred shares, one bonus share of common going with each share of preferred, and the remaining 4,000 shares of common stock will go to the promoters as their profits on the transaction. The plan of operation provides that all the net income remaining after deduction of operating expenses, including taxes, management, and all charges, is to be

be priced above this figure and some below. Of course, an apartment renting at \$1,863 appears to be somewhat in the luxury class, and while we understand the company has already leased a number of apartments, it remains to be seen whether it will be able to rent them all at this comparatively high figure or not. The company believes that there is an especially good field for an apartment building of this type in Ottawa, by reason of Ottawa being the capital city. If the company should have to reduce its sale of rentals, it would mean, of course, that the time required to retire the preferred stock would be proportionately longer.

Another point to consider is that these shares are not likely to enjoy very wide marketability. You might have to depend on the company itself to find a purchaser for you, should you want to dispose of your shares at any time.

Some Tobacco Companies Common Stock

D. M. New Bedford, Mass. The Common Stocks of The American Tobacco Company, Reynolds Tobacco, and the S. S. Kresge Company all have high investment value for securities of this class. There is another company called The Kresge Department Stores, Inc., whose common stock is in a very different standing, in fact it is very speculative, but we presume you mean the S. S. Kresge Company.

The outstanding capital stock of The American Tobacco Company consists of \$52,699,700 of 6½ cumulative preferred stock of \$100 par value, \$40,242,000 of common stock and \$57,399,100 of Class B common stock. The par value of both the common and Class B common stocks is \$50. The two common stocks are identical except that Class B has no voting power. Liberal dividend payments have been made on the common stocks since 1905, while since December, 1925, \$5.00 per share annually has been paid regularly on both common issues. The trend of the company's earnings has been steadily upward since 1920, with the exception of 1923. The net income in 1926 amounted to \$22,495,000, showing a moderate increase over the 1925 figure and comparing with \$20,780,000 in 1924. The company earned \$9.90 per share of common last year against \$9.77 in 1925 and \$9.02 in 1924. The company's financial position is strong, current assets exceeding current liabilities by \$95,486,000. The company is having to meet keen competition, but trade tendencies make for operating economies and there seems every reason to expect further satisfactory progress in the future.

The outstanding capital stock of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company consists of \$10,000,000 of common stock and \$90,000,000 of Class B common stock. Both of these stocks have a par value of \$25. This company has no funded debt and no preferred stock. During the ten years ending December 31st, 1926, the net profits available for dividends on the common stock averaged \$16,550,643 annually, or \$5.18 per share of \$25.00 par value. For year ended December 31st, 1926, net income was equal to \$8.20 per share on the total common and common B stocks as compared with \$7.44 per share in 1925. At the end of last year current assets exceeded current liabilities by almost \$116,000,000. Dividends on the common have been paid since 1913, the present annual rate being \$5.00 per share. The rate was increased from \$4.00 on July 1st, 1926, and from \$3.00 January 2nd, 1926. A 25½ stock divi-

dend was paid on both classes of common stock on February 15th, last.

The S. S. Kresge Company operates more than two hundred Five-and-Ten-Cent-Stores and more than one hundred Twenty-Five-Cents-To-One-Dollar Stores. It is making very rapid expansion. The outstanding capitalization consists of \$2,000,000 of 7½ cumulative preferred and \$36,786,197 of common stock. The present par value of the common stock is \$10, the amount having been changed from \$100 in 1926, on which occasion ten new shares were issued for each \$100 par value share. The company's gross sales have increased 100% since 1921, 500% since 1918 and 700% since 1914. Gross sales in 1926 amounted to \$119,218,000, showing that they have increased by one third in two years. Both sales and earnings now appear to be showing steady expansion and the result for the first half of 1927 shows satisfactory gains in both respects over the corresponding period of 1926. The company's financial position is strong and it is well supplied with working capital. In view of the considerable expansions now being undertaken, we expect to see further growth in earnings.

Of course, you cannot expect a very big return from a purchase of the stocks of any of these companies at the present time, but what you get is reasonably secure, and there are good possibilities for further appreciation in market values over a period of a few years.

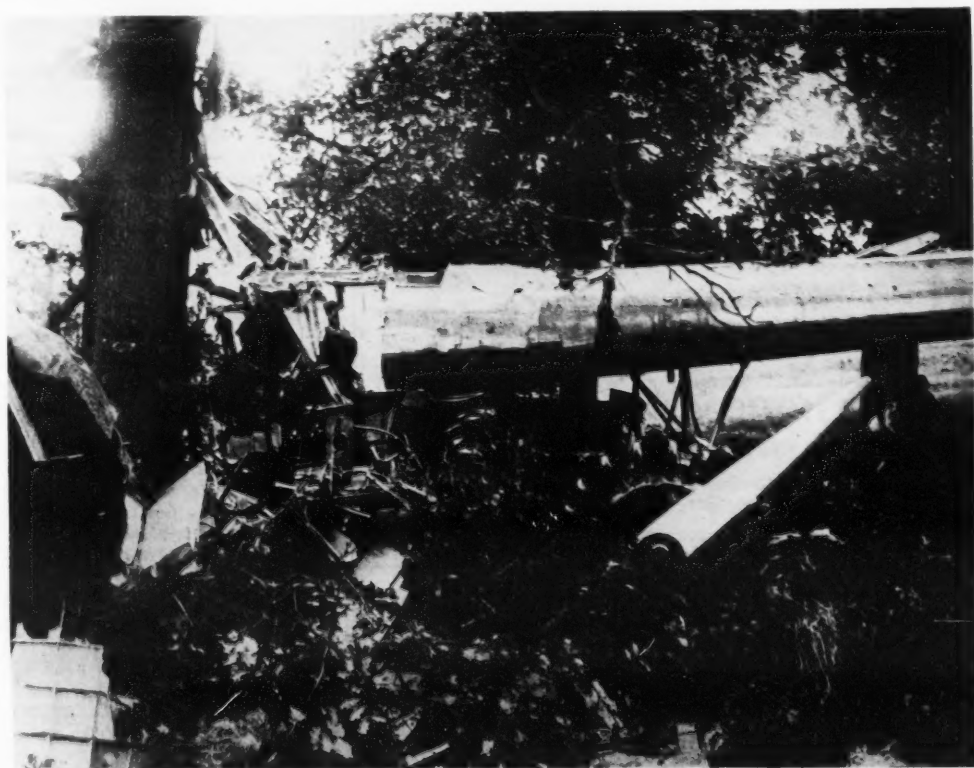
Gold and Dross

(Continued from Page 15)

M. B. E. New Glasgow, N.S. I would not advise you to buy at \$250 a share shares of ROYAL COPPER. The shares are not listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange or on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange, although traded in Montreal. There are various issues at present which have been manipulated to fictitious prices through operation of pools, and my opinion is that it is better to trade only in such shares as have been listed and which enjoy a reasonable amount of trading on the various stock exchanges. To those who wish to venture a small amount, some of the penny issues may offer an opportunity to take the risk, but when you commence to talk in dollars per share it would seem to be better to turn to NORANDA itself, which is the leading mine in the Rouyn district, and which would benefit through customs business from other mines which may be established in the area.

L. L. Montreal, Que. JAY COPPER-GOLD MINES is in the prospect stage. There is some ore in evidence, but there is no assurance as yet of success. The property is out in a part of the country where no profitable mining operations have so far been established or assured. Work has been carried to a depth of 400 feet. The shares are risky, with the outcome of the enterprise uncertain.

S. D. S. Toronto, Ont. The Bennett is a speculation of questionable value, and the shares cannot be looked upon as a "good investment." The property is a prospect in which the chief operations are near Seseikinka. So far, despite considerable prospecting, extending over a period of a great many years, I know of no evidence of a profitable enterprise being established. Sampling is now proceeding, and if conservatively done, will be of interest. TOUGH-OAKES-BURNSIDE seems to have a fighting chance of finding ore at depth if the requisite capital can be secured. The outlook is that the company may have to incur pretty severe financial obligations in its exploration program, and with the outcome uncertain. CON. WEST DOME LAKE is in position to carry out exploration and development for a year or so, and with fair prospects that the mill may again be brought into operation before the end of 1928. The shares are highly speculative. Rather than load up too heavily with the more speculative issues, you might be well-advised to stabilize your holdings to some extent by taking on shares such as WRIGHT-HARGREAVES.



AIR LINER CRASHES

A mechanic was killed and seven passengers were injured recently by the crashing of a Royal Dutch Air liner near Sevenoaks, Kent. The machine, which contained eleven people, nine of them passengers, was on its way from Croydon to Amsterdam. Picture shows view of the wreckage showing the metal propeller still intact.

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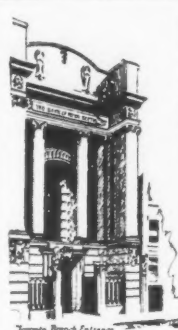
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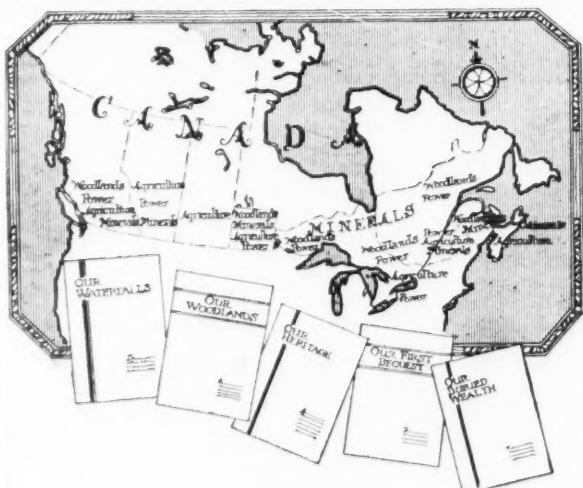
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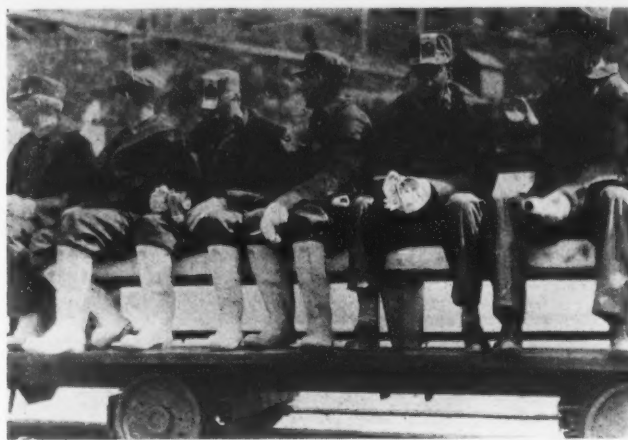
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The Prince of Wales, Prince George and party, were conducted on a most interesting tour through the great Sullivan Mine at Kimberley, B.C. This mine of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada has drawn international attention in the last five years. This picture illustrates one item in the trip of inspection.

Chemicals and Allied Products in Canada—1926

CANADA'S chemical industry again showed substantial progress in 1926. Production by the 533 plants reporting in 1926 was valued at \$120,369,518, an increase of 7.5 million dollars over the reported value of sales in the preceding year and the highest on record since 1920, when enhanced prices partially accounted for the high value of production at \$124,545,772; volume production in 1926 was the greatest since the war period. Capital employed at \$132,279,179 was also the highest since 1918 and was nearly 6 million dollars above the figure for 1925. Employment showed an increase to 14,313 from 13,951 in 1925, and the yearly salary and wage earnings stood at \$18,158,614 as against \$17,469,157 in the previous year. Materials used cost \$59,756,675, an increase of 3.5 millions over 1925.

Coal Tar and Its Products—The 8 tar-distilling units and 7 plants manufacturing disinfectants in 1926 gave employment to 190 people and produced commodities valued at \$2,942,443, an increase of \$319,622 over the sales value of the 1925 output. Capital employed at \$4,208,697 represented an increase of a million dollars. The principal products were creosote oil and other special oils, pitch, refined tar, cresylic acid, tarred felts and sheathings, roofing cement and disinfectants.

Acids, Alkalies and Salts and Compressed Gases—Production of industrial chemicals and gases was greater in 1926. The 43 plants in this industrial group, employing a capital of \$38,186,983, furnished employment to 2,406 workers the year round, and converted \$13,210,804 worth of raw materials into finished products valued at \$28,717,401, an advance of 1.2 million dollars over the total output value for 1925. Sulphuric, hydrochloric, nitric and acetic acids, caustic soda, salt cake, calcium carbide, cyanamide, liquid chlorine, phosphorus, oxygen, carbon dioxide and acetylene were among the leading products. Industrial chemicals were made in 20 different plants and compressed gases in 23 establishments.

Explosives, Ammunition, Fireworks and Matches—Production value of explosives, ammunition, fireworks and matches was maintained at about the level of the preceding year. Explosives were made in 5 plants, ammunition in 3, fireworks in 3, and matches in 4 establishments. The 15 plants gave work to an average of 2,173 people, to whom \$2,280,012 was paid in salaries and wages and manufactured products worth \$12,307,752. Materials used cost \$6,902,909, giving thus \$5,404,843 as the value added by manufacture. Capital employed stood at \$17,239,592. The main products for sale were dynamites, monobels, gunpowder, nitrate mixtures, safety cartridges, safety fuses, percussion caps, detonators, railway signals, manufactured fireworks and matches.

Fertilizers—Production of manufactured fertilizers in 1926 amounted in value to \$1,516,685, a gain of \$100,000 over the output value reported in 1925. Twelve plants were in operation, capital employed stood at \$1,818,743, employees numbered 214, and payments in salaries and wages totalled \$204,246. Materials used cost \$1,033,680, and the value added by manufacture was only \$483,005. This industry covers only those firms making complete fertilizers. Commodities such as cyanamide, ammonium sulphate, tankage, dried blood, etc., are classified in other industries. Imports of fertilizer material were valued at \$3,692,680 and exports at \$4,664,316.

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations—There were 126 plants in operation in this industry in 1926 as compared with a total of 120 in the preceding year. Production for the year was valued at \$15,145,641, as against \$13,987,849 in 1925. Employees numbered 2,358, and their yearly earnings totalled \$2,842,662. Imports of medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations and other drugs totalled \$3,100,911 as against \$2,968,089 in 1925.

Paints, Pigments and Varnishes

Production in the paints, pigments and varnishes industry advanced 2.5 million dollars above the figure for last year and amounted in value to \$24,702,385. Sixty-three plants were in operation during the year, employing a capital of about 23 million dollars and used raw materials worth \$12,947,639 in the manufacture of commodities for sale. Employees averaged 2,471 in number as against 2,355 in 1925. Imports totalled \$4,377,998 in 1926 and exports were worth \$502,183.

Soaps, Washing Compounds and Toilet Preparations—This industry also showed a substantial increase in production value during 1926. The sales value of output in that year totalled \$18,908,991 as against \$17,388,506 in the preceding year. More than 2.5 million dollars was paid to the 1,997 employees. Raw materials cost \$10,910,278. Capital employed stood at \$17,021,005 as against \$16,731,558 in 1925. Thirty-eight concerns produced soaps chiefly, 22 were classed as manufacturers of washing compounds, and 40 as makers of toilet preparations as their principal product. Imports of soap reached a value of \$1,199,893, and exports to \$783,261.

Inks, Dyes and Colors—Printing inks, writing inks, dyes and dye soaps, printers' rollers, caramel, mortar colors, stains, mucilage and paste were the main products of this industry. In 1926, there were 26 plants in operation and production was well maintained at \$2,800,871. Capital employed amounted to \$2,705,266, and the number of workers stood at 438. Seven plants made writing inks as the main product, 13 made printing and lithographic inks and printers' rollers, and 6 made dyes and colors.

Wood Distillates and Extracts—Production showed a slight decline in value to \$1,734,993 as compared with \$1,989,996 in 1925. Only 9 plants were in operation, capital employed stood at \$2,217,049 and the 255 workers were paid \$214,694 in salaries and wages during the year.

Miscellaneous Chemical Industries—In addition to the industries reviewed in the preceding paragraphs there were 124 plants producing other chemical products of various kinds in Canada during 1926. The output of these factories reached a value of \$11,592,356 from materials which cost \$5,461,224. More than 1,800 persons were employed. Adhesives, baking powder, boiler compounds, celluloid products, flavoring extracts, insecticides, polishes and dressings, sweeping compounds and other chemical products are included in this group.

Imports of chemicals into Canada showed a substantial increase over 1925 while exports were considerably lower. Total imports for the year, of chemicals and allied products, had a value of \$31,358,384 as compared with \$27,653,819 in 1925. Important gains were recorded in the fertilizers, paints and inorganic chemicals groups, while nearly all other classes showed small gains. Sixty-four per cent. of all imports came from the United States, 16 per cent. from United Kingdom, and 20 per cent. from other countries chief among which were Germany, France, Netherlands, Chile, Argentina, Belgium, and Switzerland.

Exports were valued at \$16,308,773 as against \$17,490,254 in 1925. Cyanamide, calcium carbide, sodium cyanide, acetic acid, soaps, cobalt oxide, were among the most important items on the list. Of the total, 50 per cent. of Canada's exports of chemical products went to the United States, 20 per cent. to the United Kingdom, and 30 per cent. to other countries, chief among which were Mexico, Japan, Newfoundland, Portuguese Africa, Cuba, New Zealand, Barbados, Australia, China, and Chile in the order named.

Prices of chemical products remained at about the same level during 1926. Based on 1913 prices as 100 the Bureau's index number for chemicals and allied products which showed an average of 157.1 in 1925 was calculated at 157.8 for 1926 with only slight variations from month to month.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 24, 1927

Reminiscences of a Canadian Country Doctor's Wife Jane's Hospital and Some of the Inmates By Janet Coupar

BEFORE the motor car invaded the country districts, the roads were sadly neglected, and usually in a frightful state of mud and ruts both in the spring and fall. It would be a fearless driver who would venture any distance over them with a single horse, and many times the doctor only arrived at his destination by using a sturdy team and a sulky, a back-breaking mode of travelling as any one knows to his sorrow who has had the experience.

In the winter, when there was good sleighing a simple expedient was to drive across the fields and wind in and out the lovely still bush—particularly at night with the moon shining down through the trees—thus avoiding the mountainous drifts and accompanying chains of deep pitch holes, which tried the temper of the very best natured horse.

At these particular seasons, it was impossible to move the sick or injured over such roads even to the nearest hospital, which was twenty-five or more miles away. And if the journey was made by train, there were always at least two tiresome changes and long weary waits at cheerless, comfortless country stations. Consequently under the greatest privations and inconveniences the sick received medical and surgical treatment at home. Fortunately for themselves, the patients knew nothing of hospital advantages, but the doctors all over the country suffered acutely from lack of hospital facilities and nurses. Still, they worked cheerfully and bravely on under this great handicap, and did most excellent work, second to none done in our best equipped hospitals today. One thing they did not have to contend with was sepsis, that was something unknown. There was plenty of good home-made soap to scrub up with, the kitchen stove on which to boil the instruments, and it was always possible to resurrect a steamer from some source in which to steam the dressings. These were the essentials the doctors demanded and got at all times.

However, being kept at home had its favorable side, for the kindly country people were spared the terrors of the train trip, and what was still worse, the homesickness which fairly swamped them when forced to leave home and loved ones depending on them. Added to this, was the natural dread of never returning.

The combination of these circumstances compelled the doctor to look about the town with the object of procuring quarters where one or two patients might be accommodated at a time. He was rewarded for his efforts in this direction in obtaining the consent of a couple of elderly sisters who lived alone, to share their modest house and undertake this new, and, it must be acknowledged, very trying work.

Nothing could exceed the simplicity of these two unassuming women, who were known throughout the large connection of relatives and friends as "the girls," Margaret and Jane. They were the eldest of a large family, and had worked hard and continuously on the old farm homestead for over fifty years, before they retired to the town to spend their declining years, and this only after all the other members of the family had married and settled on adjoining farms, and the old parents had been laid away to rest in the graveyard beside the little church. Then, and only then, did these two unselfish women think of themselves. The farm with all the equipment, including the livestock was disposed of, and "the girls," with the assistance of some of the relatives, moved into town and took up their abode in the modest clapboard house down by the old G. T. R. station.

Margaret, though the younger, had by this time grown stout, and in an apologetic way complained of numerous ailments; but not so Jane. She maintained a youthful erectness and a tireless energy though well over sixty years of age. The only resemblance the sisters had to one another in appearance was the coal black hair with a slight sprinkling of grey, parted in the middle and sleeked back down over the ears, and ending in a bun at the back, and the coal black eyes.

In those pioneer days the schools were few and far between throughout the neighborhood, much work to be done on the farm, with little to work with, and a large family to feed; so, like scores of others, Jane's education had been neglected. But she possessed that

Flower and Fruit

Black bees are in the cherry bloom.
With yellow thighs, they buzz and boom,
Tossing amid the cups of snow,
Scattering petals down below.
Work should be sweet and merry
In the flower of a cherry.

Blackbirds are in the cherry tree
Their orange bills stained red; their plea
To mind us what they sang in Spring:
Ere sudden death we haste to bring,
Let life be sweet and merry
In the heart of a cherry.

—Eden Phillpotts.

Clouds

Wide on the rolling downland of the sky
Flocks of white clouds move silently,
Bound for far meadows where the sapphire grass
Blows in delight beneath the moon's cool breath.

Around woolly backs the winds run shaggy,
Chasing slow stragglers who linger by the way;
Va-ing, drink deep of the streams whose red amber
Oranges high noon from the sun's great name.

also, the slow footfalls echo,
complexion will make a
shade in this season are, Miss, on the sea;
the effect of the sea, of Mrs. (who had been)
a complexion of lilies and roses, the late Dr.
carrots three times a day. P. Marj. and Mrs.
and Mrs. Norman Cody and Mrs. The



MARY LOW
A delightful photograph from the Campbell Studios of the charming little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bell, of Oxford Street, Winnipeg.

which stood well in its stead, a keen intelligence, and an alertness in emergencies to an astonishing degree. Her sharp black eyes observed everything at a glance, and no change in the patient's condition took place, without Jane making a mental note of it and reporting thereon to the doctor.

For some time after coming to town to live, it was customary for Jane to make frequent trips into the country among the relatives to nurse the sick, for she was naturally gifted for this particular work. But she relinquished these country visits to devote her entire time to her new duties.

Gentle old Margaret looked after the cow and hens and the kitchen, and in her spare hours she knitted lace, and anti-macassars for the backs of chairs, or patched quilts; while Jane spent her energies in the care of the patients and the cleanliness of the house, which she kept immaculate.

The floors of rough pine boards were scrubbed white and adorned with numerous hooked mats of bright colours, a gay posy on one, a saucy cock with a red flannel comb on another. In the bedroom assigned to the sick, a diminutive kitchen table surmounted by an old oval shaped mirror blistered and dim with age attached to the wall served as a dresser. A well worn spool bed with an inviting feather tick with spotless bedding, the pillow-covers edged with Margaret's knitted lace, and a clean patchwork quilt made of bright lilac, green, yellow, blue and pink pieces of print, a veritable Joseph's coat, beautifully quilted in fans, covered the bed and added colour to the simple room with its whitewashed walls. A small homemade washstand, covered with a red bordered towel on which stood a white basin and jug banded with turquoise blue, gave a bright touch to the only dark corner in the room. There was a geranium or two growing in gray painted tomato tins on the window sill, and in the summer, morning glories and scarlet runners climbed up on string on the outside of the window, showing through the thin white curtain, and gave a welcome shade from the bright morning sun. On one side of the door flourished a great bunch of "old man", on the other, of a different shade of green, a clump of sweet Mary, and the clay path leading down to the gate was bordered by four o'clocks and gaily colored balsams.

In this humble quiet house many a patient, particularly many a mother, passed through the frightful ordeal of a very necessary operation; but with Jane's capable nursing, combined with the quiet home life, rapid and complete recovery was made and the patient returned home to a life of usefulness without the heart-breaking wrench of leaving the town.

Jane's place—it was always spoken of as Jane's, never Margaret's—became known far and wide, and had become a veritable shrine to the sick. Many and interesting, and even tragic were the cases that passed through her hands, but the particulars will never be revealed, for the faithful silent Jane carried them safely and well to the grave with her. If at any time the kindly curious asked Jane what was the matter with Mrs. Blank, she would discreetly reply, "She's sick, or she wouldn't be here," and that was all the information anyone got out of Jane regarding her patients.

Great was her joy in her new work, and when she was asked to nurse the sick, she got much pleasure

in and out the large pink flowers, and resumed her picking of the black currants to make jam for the winter. The beneficial properties of black currants for drinks both hot and cold, in her opinion, equalled any medicine.

Occasionally Jane took in her neighbor, old Mrs. Wingate, another lonely being, who lived in a small dilapidated cottage across the street. Jane particularly liked to get her in for the few odd days with the one desire to give the old body a good cleaning up, Jane's hands always eager to clean up something or somebody.

This old woman was short and fat, with large bulging eyes and very red face, continually complaining about "feelings" in her head and her shortness of breath. The doctor realized what these symptoms portended and asked Jane to keep an eye on her, warning her that the old body might take a stroke any time as her heart was in bad shape.

She was a poor neglected old woman without a friend in the world, but a merry soul, and if it had not been for Jane's good heart she would have been both cold and hungry many times.

One morning, not noticing Mrs. Wingate about as usual, Jane dropped her busy morning work and slipped across the street to see if there was anything wrong, and there she found her in bed apparently not able to get up or move even, but still as talkative as usual. Bearing in mind the doctor's warning, Jane jumped to the conclusion that she had the long looked for stroke and reported the same to him. At the time it was impossible for the doctor to see the case, but he gave Jane all necessary orders regarding her care. Jane was in her element at once, and soon got the ladies of the different churches interested in her case, who rallied to Jane's call for help, and certainly made amends for their many years' neglect of a nice but friendless old woman. They made daily visits, never coming empty handed, supplying necessary bedding, goodies to eat, jellies and chicken even, the like Mrs. Wingate had never tasted before; and one kind neighbor presented her with a dream of a boudoir cap, which was her special pride and joy. Regarding the actual nursing Jane brooked no interference, that was her special prerogative and she took particular pains to make her patient attractive to show the ladies of the town what she could do with a neglected case. Oh yes, Jane was proud.

If no flowers were available, Jane would pick some clover from the roadside, or even a little bunch of camomile mixed with a few leaves of sweet Mary and put them in the old cracked mug with a vivid pink moss rosebud painted on the side, sometimes the posy consisted of a few hollyhocks floating in a soup plate of water, these were then placed on a chair or table at the bed-side. Flowers for the sick room and black currant drinks both hot and cold for the sick, were part of Jane's religion.

This fuss went on for several weeks, then something happened. Jane began to notice the soles of Mrs. Wingate's feet remarkably dirty and could not account for it, as she had been most particular in the bathing of her patient. As usual, Jane kept her own counsel, but saw to it that those soles were well scrubbed at next bathing time. The following morning, again to her astonishment, dirty soles! It was time to report this unusual symptom in the patient's condition to the doctor, without mentioning the subject to her. The doctor dropped in towards evening to look over his case, being quite satisfied up to this time with Jane's reports of the satisfactory condition of affairs. The patient, who was looking wonderfully well and happy, gave the doctor a hearty welcome, and demanded to know when he was going to let her get up, for Jane kept her strictly in bed. The doctor assured her it entirely depended upon her condition and might be very soon now. At the same time pinching her feet to see if he had feeling in them. She very soon showed him she had by requesting him not to pinch so hard. Thereupon the doctor said "I thought you had a stroke?" "Sure I didn't say I had doctor." "Well can't you get up?" "Of course I can, but Jane won't let me, and now that I have had such a long rest and good care, I would like to get up. I am tired of that bed. Anyway, after Jane fixes me up for the night and leaves me, I do get up and walk about for awhile in the cool of the evening." Doctor, how do you like my nice boudoir cap, isn't it lovely?"

Jane and the doctor exchanged looks, then had a good laugh at Jane's expense. The patient's rapid recovery from a stroke furnished much talk, and added almost witchcraft to Jane's already many qualities as a nurse, and certainly neither doctor nor nurse gave away the joke on themselves.

Hieroglyph

There is a message in these evening trees,
However hard to scan;
They make, on summer skies, their sunset frieze
To some supernal plan;
But aeons pass; men live and soon they die,
No man deciphering why.

How hushed these shapes that ring my blue-green view;
Ecstatic, tranced they stand,
While a young moon's curved blade makes all things new
As some Arabian land.
Poplar and oak and elm and birch by day,
What is it by night you say?

The flushed skies fade; dark trees are printed pale
On deeper darks behind;
Groping we touch, we almost part that veil;
What use? We are born blind!
But still there falls this awe, enchantment, need,.....
And, dying, we shall read.

—F. H. Friedlaender.

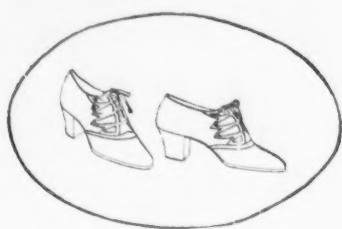
Spring

O thou with dewy locks, who lookest down
Through the clear windows of the morning, turn
Thine angel eyes upon our western isle,
Which in full choir hails thy approach, O Spring!

The hills tell one another, and the listening
Valleys hear; all our longing eyes are turned
Up to thy bright pavilions; issue forth
And let thy holy feet visit our clime!

—William Blake.

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE

**"DELORA"**

Brown Kid with Suede trim
Patent Leather
Black Kid
Blonde Kid

Graceful walking in a graceful shoe

ONE sometimes forgets that shoes influence the grace, as well as the ease, of walking.

There's springiness and restful support in the

Cantilever Shoe

(For Women, Children and Men)

which makes it just the thing for walking, shopping, business or about the house.

This is especially true of the popular oxford and tie patterns, because the lacing draws the flexible Cantilever arch snugly up under the arch of the foot.

Being so much more natural and comfortable, there are no artificial restrictions to mar the graceful walk which Mother Nature evidently intended for her daughters.

Come in and see for yourself what a difference the Cantilever makes and what a well-shod effect it gives.

Pretty walking and dress pumps and a nice line of good-looking oxfords.

CANTILEVER SHOE SHOPS

TORONTO—Queen St. E., at Yonge
HAMILTON, 8 John St. N., at King
OTTAWA, Jackson Bldg., cor. Bank & Slater
PORT ARTHUR, McNally's, Ltd.
SUDBURY, Canadian Dept. Stores, Ltd.
GALT, Mundy's Shoe Store
BROCKVILLE, H. W. Gilheoly
MONTREAL, Castle Bldg., St. Catherine & Stanley Sts.
WINNIPEG, Hudson's Bay Co.

REGINA, The Yale Shoe Ltd.
SASKATOON, Royal Shoe Store
EDMONTON, Hudson's Bay Co.
CALGARY, Hudson's Bay Co.
VANCOUVER, Hudson's Bay Co.
VICTORIA, Hudson's Bay Company
BRANTFORD, Ludlow Bros.
SAINT JOHN, N.B., Scott Brothers
MOOSE JAW, Robinson, McBrat, Limited
BRANDON, MAN., Knowlton's Boot Shop, Limited

LONDON LETTER

THE world of letters has lost much by the death of Janet Ross and St. Loe Strachey. Mrs. Ross was the friend of almost all the great men of letters of the Victorian era; she was, indeed, the "original" of Rose

Losses To Literature

Jocelyn, the heroine of Meredith's Evan Harrington, one of the greatest works of Victorian fiction. She settled in Italy many years ago and hosts of friends have flocked to visit her in her home in Florence. Her death means the snapping of a link with the great past of letters. To the country of her adoption it means much more, for it would be difficult to say how much she has done for Italy by the intelligence and sympathy with which she looked on that country and its people. Mr. Strachey's name will live as that of the finest type of journalist and man of letters. He was a typical Englishman, with a thorough understanding of the public for which he wrote. He regarded himself as a public man, and the whole of his work was guided by a most exacting conscience. Readers will remember his many endeavours to arouse in the public a proper sense of responsibility for the preservation of the countryside and its beauties. In him the "Spectator" of Hutton and Townsend found an editor worthy of its great traditions.

*

IN A few days a National Assembly is to be convened in Madrid to change the constitution of Spain and ratify the decision of King Alfonso to exclude his eldest

Royal House's son, the Prince of the Asturias, and his second son,

Prince Jaime, from the succession and

nominate Prince Juan, the third son, as heir to the throne. The reason for the King's decision is a remarkable malady called Hemophilia, which has brought tragedy on his family. It is a predisposition to haemorrhage, and the slightest blow or wound causes a rush of blood that is almost impossible to check. The Tsarevitch of Russia suffered from it before he was murdered by the Bolsheviks in 1918, and it has undermined the health of Alfonso, Prince of the Asturias.

"We regret to inform your Majesty that there is no hope of the Crown Prince's recovery," a council of the leading specialists of Europe told King Alfonso at a sad conference at the Royal Palace. "By taking the greatest care of himself the Prince may live to a ripe age, but the slightest accident, the least shock, or the most insignificant operation at any time may be fatal. We strongly advise against him undertaking the heavy burdens of a sovereign's life, and, besides, we respectfully protest against him marrying. The disease from which he suffers is hereditary, and in all likelihood it would manifest itself in his children. In order to make a definite report on the Crown Prince's illness we made a deep study into hemophilia, and we find that the principal cause is a violent shock endured by the father or mother, or both, before the children are born. The disease is very common in the Royal Families of Europe, and particularly where there have been assassinations, or attempted assassinations.

"In the case of the Prince of the Asturias we studied the medical history of the paternal and maternal ancestors of both your Majesty and of Queen Victoria without finding a

strong trace of the disease," continued the specialists, "and we finally came to the conclusion that it was either the result of your father's death, or of the attack made upon your Majesty and the Queen on your wedding day." The first reference was to King Alfonso's birth some months after his father's death. The other to an anarchist's attack on King Alfonso and Queen Victoria as they were driving through the streets of Madrid on May 31st, 1906. The bomb wrecked their carriage, killed their horses and tore twelve bystanders to pieces, but the Royal couple had a miraculous escape from injury. It was a terrible shock to Queen Victoria, and she was still suffering from it when the Prince of the Asturias was born on May 10th, 1907, and Prince Jaime, who is stone deaf and dumb, on June 23rd, 1908. This bomb attack is now said to be the chief cause of the infirmities of the two elder sons, and it is pointed out that the two younger ones—Prince Juan, born on June 20, 1913, and Prince Gonzalo, born October 24, 1914—are in good health.

THE dress shows in Paris with their attendant excitement and flurry in the dressmaking world have come and gone and the new mode has settled down to the usual

Women To Wear Trousers bulling of certain models by foreign buyers and the frantic purchasing by those visitors who wished to catch the August boats. Perhaps the finest striking feature of the opening was the launching upon a more or less indifferent world of the trouser dress. Trousers for women in one form or another have appeared almost every season in the collections of those couturiers who go in for striking bizarre effect. But this year it would seem from the amount of publicity given to the idea that the Grandes Maisons are united in saying that trousers shall be taken seriously. One wonders if women who to-day wear trousers so much for sports and dishabille will not insist on appearing in more feminine fashion when formal dress is involved. However, one knows there is no knowing about women, and even conservative establishments showed several adaptations



H.R.H. PRINCESS MARY, VISCONTESSE LASCELLES, WITH THE HON. GEORGE AND THE HON. GERALD LASCELLES.

Baby's Health is Priceless!

Keep fresh and pure the foods he eats.... and drinks with
FRIGIDAIRE

THE danger of food contamination is very real unless food is kept at temperatures *always* below the point where spoilage begins. Frigidaire maintains cold storage temperatures, without ice, without attention—prevents the unseen mold that endangers health. And it actually costs less to operate than the old, uncertain methods of refrigeration you have been accustomed to.

Frigidaire makes plenty of ice cubes *quickly*, freezes dainty desserts. See the new model, lower-priced than ever before, in the nearest Frigidaire showrooms. Learn how easy it now is to buy and pay for Frigidaire.

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BE SURE IT IS A FRIGIDAIRE - PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

LADY OXFORD'S complaints, in her latest book, about the bad habits of guests, are being echoed and re-echoed by numbers of hostesses everywhere. I have had many bad cases quoted to me during the last few days, and apart from what the extra-careless people do in the way of spilling carpets and furniture in the houses to which they are invited, it is quite obvious that the manners of many guests leave a great deal to be desired.

Bad Manners Of Guests

One party, having been invited from Friday till Monday, decided at the last moment to go to a dance on route, and made their first appearance at the house at three in the morning. Next morning it appeared that they had made all their own arrangements for golf, and they started for the course without even suggesting that their host or any other of their fellow guests should join them.

That night, after accepting dinner, they again motored miles to dance, and the same golf program was continued on Sunday. Doubtless they considered that they did all that politeness demanded when, to suit their own convenience, they remained in on Sunday night. I was told of another party which went off to play golf in the morning, and returned at a quarter to four calmly demanding lunch. This type of guest, and the offenders who are late for every meal, who come and go when it suits them, who want commissions done for them at all inconvenient times, and who do nothing whatever to make the party "go," seem to imagine that they are conferring a favor by their presence. Yet it is hard to understand what can have led them to labor under that delusion.

*

THE latest Paris fashion suggests the story I read in a paper the other day of the Scottish wedding at which the bride and bridegroom were asked to leave by the back door so that the chickens could get the full benefit of the rice! Parisiennes are now wearing one earring instead of two, and French bridegrooms are said to be congratulating themselves on having exactly half the number of bridesmaids' presents to bestow. They may save in numbers, but if the solitary earring usually consists of a single pearl, as it is stated, it seems that they must be banking on a forlorn hope if they think that this new fashion is going to save them money! One must have a big solitary pearl or none at all. However, I expect that the art of the earring is before

One Earring Fashion

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of the idea. Most designers sought to disguise the trouser. At first glance one saw a slender, pleated skirt worn much longer than the present mode demands, and it was not until the wearer moved that one became aware that the skirt in reality was a pair of pleated trousers. The extra material contained in the pleats added grace to the freedom permitted by the bifurcation, and the idea is developed in a series of gowns for day and evening. One collection contained several costumes for the street which consisted of trousers cut very frankly as such, with tight bands about the leg, similar to those worn with the redingote over-dress. For the rest, there is no drastic change in the "mode."

*

A TRAVELLER returned from the heart of the Congo gives an amusing account of a black beauty contest. The ten candidates took the whole proceedings with terrific gravity. They were for the most part dressed in gowns of 1900; some wore large feathered hats, while others appeared in décolleté gowns which would have made Lord Lambourne blush. The jury consisted of a few local European officials and their wives, and a hard job they had, so intense was the desire of the competitors to win the prizes, which consisted of rouge sticks, powder-boxes, sham pearl necklaces, dresses, mirrors, and other articles of feminine vanity. The chief beauty, when awarded a short skirt of the present-day fashion, proceeded on the spot to get rid of her encumbering long dress of 1900. Powder, mirrors, and rouge sticks were as quickly put into use, and the only unfortunate competitors were those who received eau de Cologne as their prize, for their lords and masters, immediately they got home, drank all the contents with many guttural grunts of satisfaction.

*

IN the final examination lists recently issued at Oxford University, England, of the 78 first-class awards only six have been gained by women. This announcement has been hailed with joy by the men undergraduates, who are constantly being told that they do not work so hard as the women. It is freely stated in Oxford now that the results of these exams will deal a death blow to the under-graduates.

*

Woe And Alas! The men undergraduates, who are constantly being told that they do not work so hard as the women.

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AMERICAN BUILDING TORONTO
MONTREAL LONDON HAMILTON OTTAWA



Before an altar banked high with masses of gladioli in coral shades, asters, sweet peas, and cosmos, Miss Helen Wells became the bride of Mr. John Logan Sutherland, of Brantford, Ontario, in Robertson United Church, Edmonton, on Wednesday evening, September 7th. The bride is the only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. R. Bruce Wells. The bridegroom is the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. James Logan Sutherland, of Brantford. The Rev. T. H. Mitchell officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. M. Millar, principal of St. Stephen's college. The bride, who was given away by her father, was a lovely girlish figure in a period gown of shell pink georgette velvet and carried lilies-of-the-valley. Her long bridal veil of

of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baldwin; Miss Kitty Morden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morden; Miss Betty Broughall, daughter of Rev. Canon Broughall and Mrs. Broughall; Miss Beth Lind, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Lind; Miss Sheila Lee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lee; the Misses Helen and Frances Playfair, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Playfair; Miss Margaret Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grayson Smith; Miss Muriel Bain, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bain; Miss Helen Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Steele; Miss Peggy Beaton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Beaton; Miss Christine Auld, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Auld; Miss Margaret Par-

away by her father, was in white velvet, with court train of velvet, lined with pale pink. The bridal veil was of tulle and exquisite lace. She carried a shower bouquet of sweetheart roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The maid of honor, Miss Grace Despard, and the bridesmaids, Miss Edith Coleman, Miss Helen Lawson, Mrs. Herbert Hall and Miss Betty Fenton, were frocked alike in period frocks of gold cloth and gold lace. Their hats were gold, and they carried American Beauty roses. Mr. Norman Forbes acted as best man, and the ushers were Messrs. Allan Hamby, John Ellis, Arthur Wilson, Herbert Hall, Strachan Bongard and Ray Maubert. After the wedding a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, Crescent Road, Rosedale. Mrs. Despard received the guests in slate-colored velvet, with hat of darker shade. Mrs. Fenton wore a black and white Paris model. The bride and bridegroom left later for a motor trip, the bride travelling in a smart blue gown and hat with grey coat.

The marriage took place at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon of last week, at Grace Presbyterian Church, Calgary, of Captain Stanley G. Thompson, of Edmonton, to Catharine C. MacLean, of Toronto. Captain and Mrs. Thompson will reside at the Algonquin Apartments, Garneau, Edmonton.

Among the out-of-town guests attending the Swabey-Johnston wedding were: Mrs. John Dunlap, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. William Bright, Miss Honore Bright, Mr. John Bright and Mr. Tom Bright, of Niagara Falls; Mr. Andrew F. Macallum, of Ottawa; Miss Jessica and Miss Margaret Righter, of Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Backus, of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Goldie and Miss Mary Goldie, of Galt; Mr. Patterson, of Niagara Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Millicamp, of Oshawa.

Mr. Andrew F. Macallum, of Ottawa, entertained the bridal party and out-of-town guests of the Swabey-Johnston wedding at the dinner-dance in Casa Loma, Saturday evening, Sept. 17th.

Mrs. E. C. McLeod, of London, England, is a visitor in Toronto, a guest at the Selby. On Friday night of last week Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, of Toronto, entertained at a small bridge for Mrs. McLeod.

Mrs. L. A. Cannon was hostess at a dinner last week at her residence, Forland Street, Quebec, in honor of Lady Hewart and Hon. Katherine

Hewart, of London, England. The guests included Lady Fitzpatrick, Lady Lemieux, Mrs. Frank McKenna, Mrs. L. A. Taschereau, Lady Goulin, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Camille Pouliot, Mrs. Charles Archer, of Montreal; Mrs. Auguste Tessier, Mrs. Lennox Williams, Mrs. Elzear Ballargeon, Mrs. Alfred Dobell, Mrs. Louis St-Laurent, Mrs. Robert P. Kernan, Mrs. Donald Atkinson, Mrs. Arthur Fitzpatrick and Mrs. Ralph Benoit. Following the dinner the guests proceeded to the Chateau Frontenac in order to hear the speeches made in honor of Lord Hewart of Bury at the banquet given by the Bar.

Mrs. Frank McKenna, of Spencerwood, Quebec, is visiting the Hon. and Mrs. Athanase David at Ste. Agathe des Monts.

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Durnford are again in Montreal after a month spent at Chester, Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Herbert Flewker and her daughter, Miss Dorothea Flewker, of Ottawa, are the guests of Miss Edith Davies at Miss Davies' summer place.

Mrs. Hendrix Hay, of Grove Park, Montreal, has with her on a visit her mother, Mrs. Frank Wise, of Toronto.

Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson recently returned to Toronto from the Lake of Bays.



"Coziness"

You'll be amazed to see how much the Radiant Gas Fire will mean to your entire family in comfort, health and convenience.

The Radiant Gas Fire gives you instant warmth and leaves the air of the room fresh and cool for breathing. It means fewer colds —no more fussing to build fires and remove ashes. It burns gas at a cost of only three to four cents an hour.

See for yourself what a wonderful improvement this is over any heating device you have ever seen before.

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY OF TORONTO
Display Rooms at 55 Adelaide Street East



MISS ELIZABETH D. ROBERTSON
Younger daughter of the late Mr. Arthur Robertson and Mrs. Robertson, "Orcaides", Pemberton Road, Victoria, B.C., whose marriage to Mr. John S. Hargrave, of Vancouver, took place at Christ Church Cathedral, on Saturday, September 3rd. Miss Robertson was a pupil at Bishop Strachan School, Toronto, and a graduate of Toronto University. She is a niece of the Misses Nairn and has many friends in the East. The bride and bridegroom will live in Vancouver.

tulle and princess lace, embroidered in pearls, and caught with orange blossoms on a coronet, was carried by Master George Mortimer Hyndman and Master Thomas Frederick Hyndman. The little train-bearers and Master Harry Harland Hyndman, the page, were the young sons of Mrs. H. H. Hyndman. All were dressed in Oliver Twist suits with mauve satin trousers and cream silk blouses. Mrs. Walter Scott, the matron of honor, and Miss Ruth Short and Miss Eleanor Hillier, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan, cousin of the bride, who were the bridesmaids, wore period gowns of silver cloth and picture hats of "cyclamen, periwinkle blue and mauve. They carried bouquets of sweet peas in harmonizing shades. Mr. Richmond Sutherland, elder brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Mrs. Wells was gowned in black lace and wore a black velvet hat and corsage of mauve sweet peas. Mrs. Sutherland, of Brantford, mother of the bridegroom, was in a black ensemble, relieved by a corsage of red roses. The ushers were Mr. Edward Emery, Mr. Charles Becker, Mr. Edward Kane, Mr. Allan Short, Mr. Robert Harwood, of Vancouver, and Mr. Reginald Gundy, of Toronto. Mrs. John Macallister and Mrs. A. C. Grant arranged the floral decorations in the church. During the signing of the register Mrs. Robert Cockburn sang "Love's Coronation." The bride wore a diamond bar pin, set in platinum, the gift of the bridegroom. The bridesmaid's gifts were French beaded bags and the little pages received gold pencils. Following the ceremony a large number of guests repaired to the home of the bride's parents on Connaught Drive, where they were received by the bridal party beneath a floral bell in the drawing-room. Out-of-town guests included Mrs. James Logan Sutherland and her son, Mr. Richmond Sutherland, of Brantford, Ontario; Miss Eleanor Hilliard, of Weyburn, Saskatchewan; Mr. Robert Harwood, of Vancouver, B.C.; and Mr. Reginald Gundy, of Toronto. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland left later on a honeymoon trip through the Rockies. They will make their home in Brantford, where Mr. Sutherland is the junior partner of the law firm of Brewster, Heyd and Sutherland. He is a graduate of Toronto University in arts, and an Osgoode graduate in law. Mrs. Sutherland is a graduate of the Ontario College of Art and has spent several years studying abroad. She is well known in art circles in the city, and has been a popular member of the younger set.

Sir William and Lady Brunton, of Melbourne, Australia, who have recently returned from England, spent a few days in the Rockies on their way to Vancouver, whence they sail on the *Oronghi* this Wednesday for home.

Also, are the many charming young complexions will make their debut in shade in this season are, Misses Edith Coleman, Mrs. A. (who has a complexion of lilies and Mr. and Mrs. Despard three times a day, and Mrs. and Mrs. Norman Baldwin, daughter of

menter, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Parmenter; Miss Elinor Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Williams.

Mrs. Leonard Wookie, of Toronto, is visiting her cousin, Dr. Laurence Whittemore, and the Hon. Mrs. Whittemore, at their summer place on Indian River, Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Morden, of Toronto, are giving a coming-out dance for their daughter, Miss Kitty Morden, in the Crystal ballroom, King Edward Hotel, on November 2.

Miss D. Rochereau de la Sablière, daughter of the French Consul in Toronto and Madame Rochereau de la Sablière, will be one of the debutantes of the incoming social season.

Colonel and Mrs. Warren Darling are again in Toronto from Bon Echo.

Mrs. William D. Ross, of Government House, Toronto, recently left with Miss Susan Ross for Montreal. Miss Ross sailed on Friday of last week for England, and Mrs. Ross went on to Nova Scotia to be the guest of her brother, Mr. George MacKay, for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. MacLeod and their children have returned to Toronto from Lake Simcoe.

Miss Edith Coleman entertained on Wednesday of last week in honor of Miss Dillwyn Warren, the bride-elect.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McSweeney, the latter formerly Mrs. Douglas Raymond, who have been spending their honeymoon at Lake Placid in the Adirondacks, will reside, on their return, at The Chateau, Sherbrooke St., Montreal.

Miss Aimee Gundy, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Saturday night of last week for Miss Dillwyn Warren and Miss Vivian Scott. The party went on later to Casa Loma to dance.

Mrs. W. A. Kemp, of Highlands Avenue, Toronto, will give a tea for her debutante daughter, Miss Florence Kemp, on October 18.

Mrs. Christopher Baines and Miss Margaret Baines are again in Toronto from Judd Haven.

Miss Margaret Ball, of Oshawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Miss Ruth Spratt.

Mr. and Mrs. James Scott are again in Toronto after four months spent at Murray Bay.

A pretty wedding took place in St. Paul's Church, Toronto, on Saturday afternoon of last week, when Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Despard, was married to George Irving Fenton, son of Mrs. Fred Fenton and the late Dr. Fenton. Rev. Dr. H. J. Mr. Gerald Despard

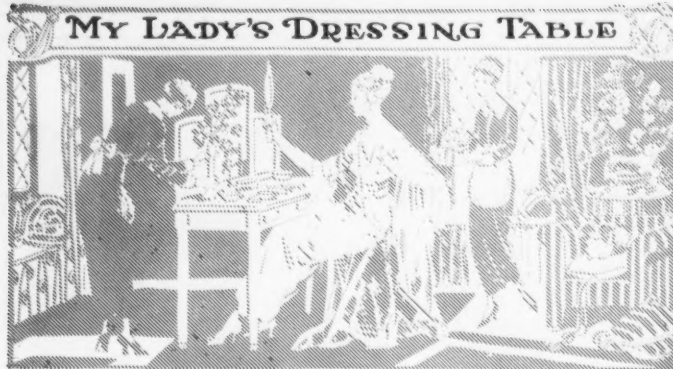
"There are two things which Helen's exquisite supper service makes me wish for, George . . . A husband cut to your pattern, to thrill me with such lovely gifts . . . And a pattern in silverware like her Anniversary design in 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate . . . with her knives, forks and spoons mated in motif with her candlesticks, vases and coffee service."

If you would secure this "Family Tie" in the Family Plate, make sure that you start with 1847 ROGERS BROS. Silverplate. No other make provides so complete a range of silverware pieces and services in matched designs. "TREASURE BOUND ON THE GOOD SHIP BUDGET." May we send you this exquisite little brochure . . . showing how easy to navigate is the sea that leads to the Silver Isles and how you'll come back on the homeward tack with a treasure of silverplate. A copy is yours for the asking. Booklet C-10. Address International Silver Co. of Canada, Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



THE TALE OF TWO WISHES

Photograph by Alfred Cheney Johnston



MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE

ARE you superstitious? Of course you will say "No." Yet you hesitate to take a journey on Friday, and you avoid the number thirteen. Personally I make the admission that I am afraid of opals. Yet, if anyone gave me an opal ring I should say "thank you" and wear it. Once I possessed an opal ring—a Hungarian, with the true fire—and all manner of calamities fell to my lot while I wore that ring. Then I began to investigate the story of the opal, and the more I read, the more deep became my conviction that there is a little devil lurking in its fire. So I exchanged the opal for a moonstone belonging to a friend who craved the opal. However, the friend went away to California and died in the spring, leaving the opal to a cousin whom she did not like. That was many years ago and I have not dared to wear an opal since, although I am very fond of its shifting lights. The opal is "in" once more, although ruby and emerald are more fashionable. Here is a news item from Europe:—

Paris has gone to Deauville for the festivities there prior to the Grand Prix which will terminate one of the most successful seasons the Flowery Beach has had for several years.

Since women are admitted to the big baccarat room, casino life at Deauville has become much more vivid and brilliant. Big stakes inspire grand toilettes, and as a result, more jewels are in evidence in the playing rooms than have been seen for many a day. The Baroness Eugene de Rothschild, nee Kathleen Wolff of Philadelphia, was seen in the big room several times wearing pearls of remarkable value and beauty—family jewels of the Rothschilds. Her husband belongs to the Austrian branch of the famous house. The Comtesse de Chateaubriand also wore valuable jewels, including a diamond necklace and bracelets from wrist to elbow. Mrs. Jean Nash, now Mrs. Paul Ledebonne, wearing glittering ornaments, a long chain and many bracelets, with a gown of white velvet attracted much attention.

Where real gems are displayed by their owners the retirement of pearls is less evident. Many strings of beautiful pearls are to be seen in the resort casinos.

The usage of emeralds, and emeralds and rubies, is easily observed in the casinos. The prevalence of white gowns shows off the vivid gems, which are usually surrounded with diamonds. One of the loveliest ornaments observed in the big baccarat room during the height of the season was a large ruby suspended from a slender chain of platinum and chip diamonds. Instead of slipping over the head, the chain was fastened loosely at the back and the ends terminated in delicate tassels of diamonds. The distinguished Spanish woman who wore the ornament was gowning simply in white satin with white satin slippers with rhinestone heels.

Jewelled cigarette cases for evening are a conspicuous accessory of the casino costume. Some of the most beautiful cases are of crystal, delicately hinged and clasped with diamonds. Others are of onyx, and many boxes show mother-of-pearl inlay, mostly in Oriental design. The cases are carried in handbags of exquisite design, usually finely embroidered in petit point. The clasps are jewelled.

More fastidious use of rings as ornaments can be observed where society women gather for evening functions. The ring-loaded hand is no longer in evidence. Two beautiful rings are considered enough. Usually there is a touch of colour about one of them. Ring settings are becoming more elongated, and a wealth of detail, carried out in jewels, makes them amazingly works of art.

THERE comes a time when the eyes look "old" in the morning. This condition frequently occurs after attending the movies or after hours spent at reading, sewing or typing, when the eyes are unduly strained. When such a condition is a frequent occurrence it may indicate that the eyes need attention. You may be near- or far-sighted, or you may be suffering from astigmatism, and, loathing the thought of wearing glasses, you ignore these defects. But so sure as you do other signs will appear.

Eye-strain will produce the deep

furrow between the eyes, or it may cause squinting-lines and crow's feet, which encroaching age will deepen. It is really far better to wear glasses. There are so many different styles from which to select that you can surely find a pair that will be becoming.

Eye and nerve-strain, worry, and sleeplessness will leave dark circles, hollows, or puffiness. To correct these conditions the fundamental cause must be determined and eliminated. Then with the correct preparations and treatment the skin and underlying tissues and muscles can be made to function properly and the disfiguring marks lightened and obliterated in many cases.

There are especially prepared,

exquisitely fine, light creams for nourishing the delicate skin, muscles, and underlying tissues surrounding the eyes. When applying such a cream use the cushions of the second and third fingers in feather-like taps. Never rub the skin. Look upward; then gently pat the cream under the eyes from the nose outward toward the temples. Close the eyes and just as gently pat the cream into the skin from the nose over and above the eyelids. Then, with sharper staccato taps, pat the cream between the eyes where frown-lines or wrinkles are beginning to appear.

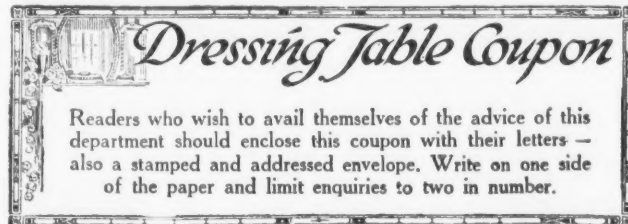
When they are already in evidence use a wrinkle-cream and pat until the skin is glowing with renewed circulation. Do likewise where crow's feet or laughing-lines exist. Some of this cream mixed with a few drops of muscle-oil should be allowed to remain on the skin overnight.

In the morning remove all traces of the cream with a pad of absorbent cotton dipped in ice-water, squeezed

out and then saturated with a special eye astringent lotion. A good eye-cream bath should be used each morning with an eye-cup, dropper, spoon, or merely dropped from the bottle into the eyes with the head tipped backward.

When the eyes are irritated and reddened after exposure to sun and wind, there are drops to be used which will make the eyes clear and sparkling immediately. These are especially recommended when you desire to look your best in the evening. They are guaranteed to contain no belladonna.

When dark shadows, signs of weariness and strain appear, take the time for this special treatment. There come little bags of herbs, rose-leaves, and other soothing and healing ingredients which should be steeped in hot milk or water. Lay one over the eyes and lie down to rest for five minutes at least, renewing the warmth every little while. Then replace with absorbent cotton



Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters — also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.



LADY LOUIS MOUNTBATTEN'S CHOICE

This beautiful young gentlewoman, one of England's greatest heiresses and a member of the British Royal Family, has chosen a dressing table of Sheraton design with a mirror mounted in black leather. To the gleam of gold-topped perfume bottles and the cloudy amber of her toilet set, a pair of jade green glass jars adds a dash of bright color. These jars, which hold Lady Louis's favorite creams, were presented to her by the Pond's Extract Company.

GLIMPSES OF FAMOUS DRESSING TABLES

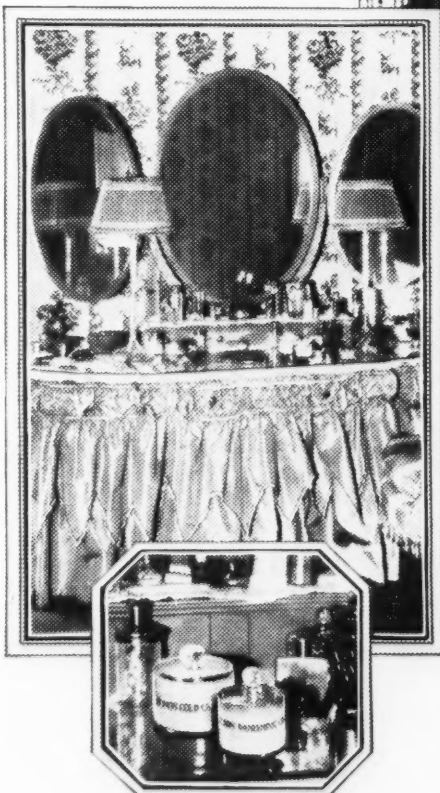
Her Majesty, THE QUEEN OF SPAIN

uses this pair of gold-lined silver jars, embossed with crest and richly chased, for her favorite creams. Pond's Cold Cream to cleanse and Pond's Vanishing Cream to give a lovely finish to Her Majesty's well-nigh perfect skin!



MRS. W. K. VANDERBILT'S POUFREUSE

In a delightful dressing room for her guests Mrs. Vanderbilt places a tiny, Louis Seize poufreuse, old Chinese porcelains, antique painted powder boxes. These accessories, with twin glass jars containing Pond's Cold and Vanishing Creams, complete an exquisite ensemble for giving one's toilette the last perfecting touch before one dines with Mrs. Vanderbilt.



MRS. RICHARD P. DAVIDSON'S SILK DRAPED DRESSING TABLE

This lovely granddaughter of the late Mark Hanna of Ohio, is a favorite in smart society of Washington where her husband's family has been prominent for generations. Her dressing table, exquisite in old rose and pale green taffeta, boasts slender lamps of green glass and jade green jars of Pond's Two Creams. Mrs. Davidson wrote the Pond's Extract Company:—"Pond's Creams aren't new to me, but in these lovely jars they're fascinating!"

squeezed out of ice-water and moistened with a good skin-cream. If you are then ready to retire pat into the skin, very, very gently so as not to stretch it, an eye wrinkle-cream to nourish skin, muscles, and tissues.

For puffiness or hollows there has been invented a very clever eye-strap made of soft rubber and flexible wire. For puffiness apply pads of absorbent cotton saturated with a special astringent lotion over the eyes; then adjust the strap. Apply cream after removing both. For hollows use the special eye-cream before putting on the strap.

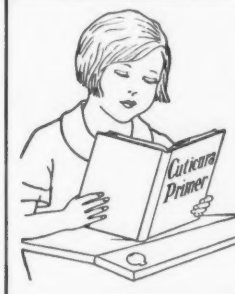
I well remember the first time I ever used mascara. A young friend of mine was to be married and I had promised to dress her and help her with her make-up. When we were ready she brought forth with great



Give to your complexion a charming, soft, youthful freshness. This delicate, refined touch of adorable beauty is yours to command thru

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM

Made in White - Flesh - Rachel
Send for Trial Size
Fard, J. Hoskins & Son,
New York



Childhood's Lessons affect the whole life

Teach your children to use Cuticura Soap daily to keep the skin clear. Soothe and heal rashes, eczemas and other irritations with Cuticura Ointment. Shampoo with Cuticura Soap to keep the scalp in a healthy, hair-growing condition.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Depot: "Bathhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c, Ointment 25c and 50c, Talcum 25c.

Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.



A DRESSING TABLE TO MISS ANNE MORGAN'S TASTE

designed for the new clubhouse of the American Woman's Association, on West 57th Street, New York, of which Miss Morgan is an officer and a director. Dedicated to the uses of professional and business women, its appointments are not only delightfully feminine, but are chosen with a fine regard for appropriateness and efficacy. Accordingly, when the very best creams for the care of the skin were sought, the equipment of this dressing table was completed with jars of Pond's Cold and Vanishing Creams.



THE DRESSING TABLE OF THE COUNTESS OF OXFORD AND ASQUITH

The extraordinary "Margot," wife of the former Premier of Great Britain, lives a life as full as a man's of activity and interests. So she chooses for her dressing table only those toilet articles that are essential to her daily needs—old perfume bottles of exquisitely cut glass, a powder box of tortoise shell, and glass jars of Pond's Two Creams which, the Countess says, she has used "for years and years."

PERFECTLY DELICIOUS to touch, exquisitely fragrant, the Two Creams prepared by Pond's are preferred by society women everywhere for the care of their skin. Their use is simple—yet it must be pursued carefully, daily—for the excellent effect these Creams are capable of!

THE COLD CREAM, as light and frothy as the crest of a wave, is for cleansing. Apply generously with up-and-out strokes, before retiring and during the day, if one has been out in dust-laden air. Wipe off with soft tissues. Repeat. Finish with cold water to close the pores.

For a dry skin, a little fresh Cream left on overnight will restore suppleness.

THE VANISHING CREAM serves a double purpose. It gives an enchanting finish to your skin. It makes your powder cling and lie smooth. Though some prefer to face the world with the soft even tone of the Vanishing Cream alone.

Furthermore, it protects the skin delightfully, preventing irritation from wind and dust and frosty air.

FREE OFFER: Mail coupon for free samples of Pond's Two delightful Creams

THE POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY, Dept. U
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City _____

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TORONTO

mystery a little black box. In those days only actresses used mascara, but she was determined that we were to look our best that day, at least. Such fun as we had making up our eyelashes!

The wedding was a pretty, happy affair. At the wedding breakfast, the best man told a very amusing story. Unfortunately when I laugh heartily the tears always come into my eyes. Well, I gazed, for I certainly was not prepared for the painful smarting which really caused me to cry. When I wiped away the tears, off came the mascara. I glanced at the bride. She too had her face buried in her handkerchief.

Eyeshadows also come in several shades. They are formed like compact face powder. For those with blue eyes a very faint shadow of blue over the lids intensifies the color of the eyes and is especially effective for evening make-up. It should be applied with the little paper spill or pencil which is usually found in the box, but most people can get better results by using the finger-tip, as they find they can get a softer effect. There is a light tan, or *bistre*, as the French call it, really a sunburned color, that tones into most skins better than the darker tones.

You can very subtly emphasize the beauty of your eyes by a judicious use of eyeshadows. Be sure to add shadows only under a very strong light. Too prominent lids can be made to recede by a touch of the shadow of the right tone.

You will have to experiment for the color of your skin, and the color of your eyes must be considered carefully. To make the eyes longer, larger, and fuller apply the shadow or pencil lightly from the outer end of the eye toward the temple, which will give the upper lid the appearance of added length. Shadows on the lower lid should be avoided, for they usually give a hard, unnatural made-up appearance to the face.

Always brush both lashes and brows. They should be free from powder and appear glossy and smooth, never gummed together with make-up. Brush lashes upward away from the lid to encourage them to curl. Separate tiny brushes come for lashes and brows. Special tweezers can also be purchased that make easy the removal of straggling eyebrows. But thank goodness that the day for landscape-gardening or the wholesale plucking of eyebrows has passed, and even heavy eyebrows, characteristic of certain types, are merely kept clean in outline. Especially clean should be the space between the eyes.

The eyes attract more attention than any other feature of the face. While I do not believe in affected mannerisms I do think that the eyes should be used effectively. Few of the younger generation need lessons in how to make the most of their charms. They are inclined, however, to overdo make-up. To them I have only this to say: Be careful, be subtle, be discreet in making up your eyes. Do not let the lashes be gummed together in bunches and be sure that your eyeshadows are not merely dirty smudges. It is the "light-fingered" make-up that is provocative—not the massed effect that invariably lends downiness to the expression.

When we realize that our expressions of love, tenderness, and affection, that our most revealing emotions are read in our eyes, we will give them the attention that will keep them young, clear, and sparklingly interesting through youth and on into old age.

Eyes of youth may be yours always if you will care for them with the cunning born of knowledge.



Correspondence
Celia. Surely you can decide for yourself whether the hair should be bobbed. The short hair is still in the fashion, although less popular than it was a year ago. The other day when I went to have a shampoo, I noticed that of the ten customers in the room only three were bobbed—the rest had long hair. My own feeling is that hair is woman's natural adornment, and that the bobbed style will soon go out. If you think the short hair will suit you, have it cut; but do not have the hair bobbed simply because it is the fashion. Many women to-day are regretting their lost locks because they rushed off and had them shorn just because Mrs. A. and Mrs. B. were wearing short hair. First assure yourself that you want short hair for the reason that you think it will be becoming to you. Then you may bid to the barber in good faith.

Rosamond. It seems a shame for a Rosamond to be pale, and I quite sympathize with your desire to possess rosy cheeks. Of course, the first thing that is said to everyone nowadays, no matter what the trouble may be, is concerned with diet. If you persist in eating pastry and sweets, you cannot hope for rosy cheeks. Eat salads and fruit if you wish to drive away sallowness. Orange juice, grape juice and tomatoes are all good for your complexion, and will give you the touch of colour you so greatly desire. Carrots, also, are said to be excellent for the complexion, but no one wants a carrot shade in the hair. There is a legend to the effect that Lillian Russell (who had a complexion of lilies and roses) ate carrots three times a day. So, I recom-

mend the humble carrot as an aid to rosy cheeks. The tomato is also helpful in this regard—and, of course, there is the dash of rouge as an unflinching friend.

Doris. It is not difficult to have presentable hands, even if you are doing your own work. Since the war, women find it increasingly difficult to secure competent assistants in domestic service. So most Canadian housewives manage a maidless household, and consequently need to be on their guard concerning their hands, lest they become coarse and red. Since your hands are frequently in hot water, it would be well for you to have a cut lemon or a bottle of vinegar on the sink, so that you may give the hands a quick rub and save them from acquiring the shrunken look which bespeaks the constant use of hot water. Then, of course, you must use a good cream at night—one which will whiten as well as soften the skin. To keep the hands in attractive condition means daily—but worth-while—care.

Valerie

The idea that one should know a great deal of what one writes about is just a popular delusion.—*Mr. Shaw Desmond.*

Handkerchiefs of the Past and Present

HANDKERCHIEFS get daintier and prettier, more varied in design and material, with every season.

Handkerchiefs were not always square as we usually have them today. Until Louis XVI. issued an edict on June 2, 1785, which decreed that "the length of handkerchiefs shall equal their breadth throughout my entire kingdom," they had been just any shape that fancy made them. This edict is supposed to have been inspired by Marie Antoinette, who preferred them square.

Both the Greeks and Romans had little squares of linen, ancestors, no doubt, of our modern handkerchief. As time went on they became more and more elaborate, and one can well imagine the beautiful handkerchiefs of sheerest linen and priceless lace, sometimes even jewelled, that would accompany the gorgeous satin and silk costumes of both sexes in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Although we are inclined to look upon the colored handkerchief as something new after the all-white



THE WOMAN RULER OF SARK, IN THE CHANNEL ISLANDS. MRS. DUDLEY BEAUMONT, THE SEIGNEUR; AND HER DAUGHTERS JEHANNE AND DOUCE.

favored by our grandmothers, they are not really so. Louis again was responsible for ordering colored ones to be used when it was the fashion to take snuff.

Some of us still possess handkerchiefs embroidered by our grandmothers when prospective brides. Names like Charlotte or Margaret are written out in full in the most exquisite stitchery. Considering that they would run into dozens, little wonder that the modern bride views them with a gasp.

After her comparatively economical youth, Queen Victoria shocked some of her courtiers, and perhaps herself a little, by paying ten guineas for a handkerchief in Paris after she became Queen.

Although the finest white linen handkerchiefs will always be popular, there is still a tremendous vogue for colored ones of every hue. They assist in carrying out color schemes by matching hats, bags, or buttonholes, about which the modern woman is so particular.

1,800-Years-Old Shoes
EVIDENCE that the Roman women of 1,800 years ago suffered

from infirmities of the feet has just been found at Founders-court, Lotherbury, E.C., where excavations for a new building are being carried on, in the form of the sole of a woman's leather shoe, in which the mark of a corn at the base of the little toe can clearly be seen.

The sole is as delicately shaped as any that ever graced the foot of Miss 1927. It is well worn, and rather thin.

On the same spot were found pieces of a leather jerkin. They have been preserved by the mud of the Walbrook, and the needle holes and the signs of an ornate pattern still remain.

A few remains of Roman glass of the most exquisite coloring and patterns have also been found. The glass is transparent and of a bluish-green lustre, and includes the neck of a scent-bottle.

"To one who has been long in city pent

'Tis very sweet to look into the fair

And open face of heaven—to breathe

a prayer

Full in the smile of the blue firmament."

DELNAPS

THE PURE WHITE SANITARY NAPKIN



Soothing—"because they are softer"

Nerves on edge—not feeling well—and a million things to annoy you. Your attitude reflects your discomfort. ✕ With DELNAPS you have added comfort "because they are softer". ✕ Soothing and reassuring, they give you a feeling of well being, with protection against embarrassment. (Made of sterilized cellulose, yielding in texture, soluble and really deodorized.) Confidently offered by De Long.

Ask for DELNAPS at the notion counter in your departmental store.

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THORNCLIFFE
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Prince of Wales Steeplechase
Open Steeplechase
Ladies' Race
Gentlemen's Race
Steeplechase for Half-breds
Gentlemen's Race for Half-breds.
Admission \$1.00, Plus Tax.

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Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS - MARRIAGES - DEATHS

BORN

SWAYZE—On Wednesday, September 21, 1927, at St. George's Hospital, Toronto, a son, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Swayze.

ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rogers announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy Margaret, to Mr. John Frederick Harshaw Carson, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Carson. The marriage will take place the middle of October.

MARRIAGES

TAYLOR—MATTHEW, at Gananoque, on Saturday, September 23rd, by Rev. C. Kidd, Louise, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Matthew, to James Keith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Claude Taylor.

SEYMOUR—WILLIAM, on Wednesday, September 21st, at St. Peter's Presbyterian Church, Madeira, by the Rev. G. Marshall, Ida Leslie, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Albert Seymour, to Herbert Peers Schell, son of Mrs. Schell, Bramford, and the late Mr. R. S. Schell.

SCHILL—TRIAN, On Saturday, September 23rd, 1927, by the Rev. Canon Brain at the Church of St. Michael and All Angels, Toronto, Constance Coralie, daughter of Mrs. Trian, Toronto, and the late Rev. Albert Trian, to Herbert Peers Schell, son of Mrs. Schell, Bramford, and the late Mr. R. S. Schell.

HERON—RENFREW, At St. George's Church, St. Catharines, on Saturday, September 23rd, 1927, by the Rev. J. P. Tupper, Edith Maud Rensfrew, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alan E. Rensfrew, to Gilbert C. Heron, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs. Orlando Heron, all of Toronto.

On Wednesday, September 14th, 1927, at 234 St. George Street, by the Reverend Mr. and Mrs. Robert Watson, to Hugh McElin Firstbrook, son of Mrs. W. A. Firstbrook, and the late Mr. W. A. Firstbrook.



Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Peacock, of Curzon Street, London, England, accompanied by their niece, Miss Annette Blaikie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Blaikie, of Elm Avenue, Rosedale, will arrive in Canada early in October. Mr. and Mrs. Peacock will be in Toronto for a few days before leaving for the West. On their return in November, they will spend a week in Toronto.

Mrs. J. J. Cawthra, of Guesley House, Rosedale, Toronto, entertained a delightful bridge and tea on Friday afternoon of last week for Miss Helene Boles, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Arthur T. Boles, of Simcoe, whose

S.S. *Montrose* for England and will spend two months in Europe. The bride was in an ensemble of green with almond green coat with moleskin and green silk hat.

Mrs. Charles Gordon Cockshutt and her children returned recently to Bramford, Ontario, after spending the summer at Mount St. Bruno, Quebec.

Mrs. Arthur Anlin and her family are again in Toronto, from their place, Craigie Lea, on Lake Joseph, Muskoka.

Mrs. Goldwin Howland, who has spent ten weeks in England, has returned to Toronto.



MISS CONSTANCE NANTON

The wedding of Constance Rosalie, daughter of the late Sir Augustus Nanton, and Lady Nanton, "Kilmorie," Winnipeg, to Ernest M. Bircher, LL.D., London, Eng., son of Dr. E. M. Bircher, of Zurich, Switzerland, will take place Oct. 1, in St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg.

—Photo by Jessop's.

Marriage to Mrs. Cawthra's brother, Mr. Douglas B. Hall, takes place on Saturday of this week.

The Lord Mayor of Ontario, Hon. W. D. Ross, has been recently spending a few days on the Georgian Bay.

The Earl of London, England, arrived in Toronto on Saturday of last week after visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra, of Forest Hill Road, and Dr. Goldwin Howland, in Toronto.

Hon. E. J. Davis, Mrs. Davis and Miss Davis are again in Newmarket after the summer spent at St. Elmo, Muskoka.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Gannon, of Toronto, entertained at a supper party on Sunday for their daughter, Miss Jean Gannon, and her bridal party.

Dr. F. E. Moore and Mrs. Moore, of Isabella Street, Toronto, returned recently from a three months' trip to England and Europe, and visited their daughter, Mrs. C. Ramsay Stein, of London, England.

An interesting wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon of last week at St. Simon's Church, Toronto, when the Rev. P. H. Brawn, assisted by Rev. James Broughall, united in marriage Louise Barrett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Lockhart, and the Rev. N. Clarke Wallace, Rector of Christ's Church, Campbellford, Ontario, and son of the late Hon. N. Clarke Wallace and Mrs. Wallace. Mr. Roderick Johnston acted as best man, and Mr. Eric Warren, Mr. Douglas Lockhart and Mr. Norman Taylor ushered the guests to their seats.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was in a sleeveless gown of white satin caught at the side with a smart rhinestone buckle. The long court train was held to the shoulders by brilliants. The bridal veil was of Brussels lace and held to the head with orange blossoms. Her shoes were of white satin and her bouquet of Butterflies roses and lily-of-the-valley. The bride was attended by Miss Mary Marquis of Bramford, and Miss Isabel Lockhart, who were frocked in green georgette with velvet in a darker shade. They wore large hats of green felt with velvet trimming, and their bouquets were yellow chrysanthemums. The Misses Diana and Johanne Lockhart were charming flower girls in yellow and carried old-fashioned nosegays. Following the ceremony at the church, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Lockhart held a reception for their daughter and son-in-law, Mrs. Lockhart handsome in black lace with deep fringe, hat of black satin, and bouquet of roses. Miss Olive Wallace, of Woodbridge, sister of the bridegroom, was in rose beige georgette with becoming hat and bouquet of lily-of-the-valley. Later the Rev. Mr. Wallace and Mrs. Wallace left to sail in the

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and Mr. Norman Forbes, of Hespeler, Ontario, were in Toronto for the Fenton-Despard wedding.

Mrs. Woodruff, of St. Catharines, has been in Toronto for a short visit, guest of Mrs. James George.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pitblado, who spent several weeks in the East, have returned to Winnipeg. Miss Edith Pitblado, who spent the summer abroad, returned home with her parents.

Mrs. Basil Wedd and her two children, Basil and Dorothea, left for England this week. She was a passenger in the S.S. *Alaunia* of the Cunards which left Montreal on the 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Fleury and Miss Eleanor Fleury, of Bedford Road, are again in Toronto from Lake Rosseau, Muskoka.

Colonel and Mrs. A. E. Gooderham and Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes return to Toronto this week from Bohemia Island, Muskoka.

Mrs. Arthur E. Lane and Miss Marjorie Lane were the hostesses of a large reception and tea held recently at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, when the spacious ballroom was most charmingly decorated with a profusion of Michaelmas daisies, yellow helianthus and delphiniums from the hotel garden. Behind a screen of palms, ferns and flowers an orchestra played softly. Among the two hundred invited guests were: Comtesse de Suzannet, Lady Barnard, Miss Helen Mackenzie, of Government House, Mrs. Dugald Gillespie, Lady McBride, Mrs. Charles Wilson, Mrs. R. P. Butchart, Mrs. E. Crow Baker, Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie and Miss Mary Ogilvie (Toronto), Mrs. Ashburnham, Mrs. Montizambert, Mrs. Bullock-Webster, Mrs. H. C. Carey, Mrs. Cecil French, Mrs. J. A. Macdonald, Mrs. D. R. Ker, Miss Inez Ker, Mrs. Walter C. Nichol, Mrs. C. S. Quainton, Mrs. C. D. Schindler, Mrs. J. W. Troup, Mrs. Herbert Wilson, Mrs. J. H. Todd, Mrs. A. E. Todd, Mrs. R. P. Rithet, Mrs. Harry A. Turpin, Mrs. C. P. Hill, Mrs. Ernest C. Hayward, Mrs. A. N. Mount, Mrs. David Dolg, Mrs. J. C. Barnacle, Mrs. Sidney Parker (Shanghai), Miss Jean Ross, Miss Kitty Campbell, Miss Bell-Irving, Mrs. B. H. Tyndall, Mrs. Fitz-Gibbon, Mrs. D. R. P. Bullen, and Mrs. F. Storer-Brown.

The Misses Lucy and Elizabeth Ashworth have returned to Toronto from their summer place at Stony Lake.

Many interesting social and ceremonial events will be held in connection with the Centenary Celebration of the University of Toronto, between Thursday, October 6, and Sunday, October 9, inclusive. There is to be an Undergraduates' ball at Hart House on Wednesday night, October 5; on Thursday, October 6, there will be held an Undergraduates' procession with floats, an informal luncheon for delegates at Hart House, and on the morning of this day the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec will lecture in Convocation Hall on *Aspects of Canadian History Since Confederation*. The dedication of the Carillon in the Soldiers' Memorial Tower will also take place at five o'clock, when the Board of Governors, Senate, Staff, guests and delegates in Academic Robes will be present. There will also be a Ladies' Bridge, smokers and luncheons.

Colonel and Mrs. J. B. MacLean are again in Toronto after a visit to Ottawa, where they were the guests at Rideau Hall of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon.



MRS. J. A. A. HARCOURT

Who before her marriage on September 10, was Constance, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Gordon Watson, of Lansdale Road, Toronto. Dr. Harcourt is the son of Mrs. Harcourt, of Toronto, and the late Dr. John Harcourt, of Bismark, North Dakota, U.S.A., and nephew of the Hon. Richard Harcourt.

—Photo by J. Kennedy.

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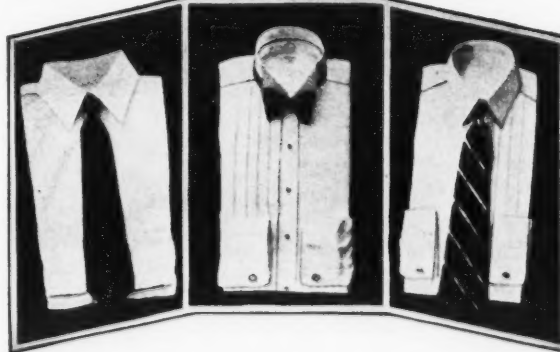
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The Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Fitzgerald, of London, England, formerly Miss Helen Drury, of Montreal, sailed from England in the S.S. *Majestic* for New York, and is expected in Montreal this week, when she will stay at the Fitz-Carleton.

Miss Juliette Taschereau is again in Quebec after a visit to her cousin, Mrs. Paul Radier, in Montreal.

Mrs. Hugh Sinclair, of New York, is in Ottawa, guest of her father, Mr. W. Lett.



Mrs. H. S. Oiler is again in Toronto from Cannes, South of France, where she has been resident for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Magrath have taken a house on Clarendon Avenue, Toronto. Mrs. Magrath and the Misses Magrath will be in Toronto again at the end of the month after a sojourn in British Columbia.

Mrs. T. Whelan Shepherd, of Ottawa, is a visitor in Toronto, guest of Dr. Stowe Gullen.

Miss Ruth Porter, Toronto, entertained at luncheon on Monday of this week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Jean Ganong, and her fiancé, Mr. Henry Boardman Eaton, and their wedding party.

On Saturday afternoon of last week at the Rosedale Presbyterian Church, the marriage took place of Ruth, daughter of Mrs. W. B. Rathbun, of Powell Avenue, Toronto, to Mr. Gerald K. Rackham.

Dr. W. A. Kerr and Mrs. Kerr, of Edmonton, were in Toronto for a few days recently. They were en route to New York and Atlantic City for a holiday.

The Church of the Transfiguration was the scene of an interesting wedding at high noon on September 13th, when Miss Elizabeth Hedley, daughter of the Rector, Rev. Canon Hedley, and niece of Professor and Mrs. Mackenzie, was married to Mr. Douglas Mackay, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Mackay, of Toronto. The Rev. A. W. Mackenzie, uncle of the bride, officiated, assisted by her father, who also gave the bride away. The church was decked with a profusion of flowers and foliage, and crowded with friends of the bride, who for some time has been honorary organist of the church. During the service Miss Edith Bothwell officiated at the organ. The bride looked charming in her gown of white crepe, made on straight lines with long tight sleeves. Her train was lined with white satin and embroidered in crystals. She wore an exquisite Limerick lace veil, a family heirloom, which was arranged in cap effect over a tulle veil with short lace veil in front and held by a wreath of orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of Sweetheart roses and lily-of-the-valley. Miss Helen Oram, her only attendant, was gown in a smart frock of blue georgette and carried tea roses. Mr. Jack Townsend was best man, and Messrs. Norman Mackay, Eric Warren, Donald Gunn and E. B. MacPherson acted as ushers. At the exit from the church the bride and bridegroom passed under the crossed swords of a Guard of Honor of officers of his battery. Following the ceremony an informal reception was held at the home of the bride's father on Belsize Drive, after which the bridal couple left for a honeymoon on the Georgian Bay.

A pretty wedding took place on Saturday afternoon of last week in the Church of the Redeemer, Toronto, when Margaret Caroline, niece of Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnston, became the bride of Harold Martins Swabey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Swabey, of Toronto. Rev. R. A. Armstrong performed the ceremony, and Dr. James was at the organ. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Dr. Samuel Johnston, was in bridal satin with brilliant trimming in openwork. The skirt was fashioned long, with a long side drape of the satin. The court train of white crepe was lined with yellow felt from a large collar of Limerick lace, held in place at the shoulders by openwork of brilliants. The bridal veil was held to the head with a bandeau of Limerick lace. A band of orange blossoms caught the

veil at the back, and tiny clusters fell over the ears. The bride wore white satin slippers, and carried a large bouquet of yellow roses and lily-of-the-valley. Mr. Ross Taylor acted as best man. During the signing of the register Miss Jessica Richter, aunt of the bride, sang. Miss Margaret Saul and Miss Dorothy McLay, gown in ecru net with pale pink, appliqued with rose broadcloth in a pointed design, were bridesmaids. The gowns were caught at the waist with crushed velvet sashes of hyacinth blue. They wore blue slippers and carried large sheaves of larkspur, pink asters and cosmos. Their hats were of hyacinth blue felt trimmed with crushed velvet ribbon of the same shade having a large velvet bow at the side and a brilliant buckle. The ushers were Mr. Walter Tomenson, Mr. Bruce Findlay and Mr. George Richardes. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's aunt and uncle, Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnston, the latter smart in a gown of powder blue with wrap of smoke blue velvet, trimmed with moleskin, and hat of two shades of velvet and gros-grain ribbon, and wearing a corsage of pink roses. Mrs. Swabey, mother of the bridegroom, wore a smart gown of chanel blue transparent velvet and georgette with a French felt hat to match. Mrs. John Dunlap, of Chicago, mother of the bride, was charmingly gown in French blue and wore a wrap of liberty blue velvet, a French blue felt hat trimmed with liberty blue velvet, and a corsage of Sunset roses. Later Mr. and Mrs. Swabey left by motor for their honeymoon at Yama Farms, in the Adirondacks. Going away the bride wore a travelling costume in two shades of brown—cocoa brown, trimmed with beige—a velvet hat to match, brown suede tie slippers, and a coat of beige trimmed with two shades of beaver.

Mrs. Henry Bethune Black and Mr. Spalding Black are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. V. Kelley at Stonebridge House, Lake Forest, Illinois.

A wedding of interest took place recently at St. Paul's Anglican Church, Regina, when Ethel Blythe, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. F. J. James, became the bride of Mr. Francis Murray Badgley, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Badgley, Pine Avenue West, Montreal. The Right Rev. McAdam Harding, Bishop of Qu'Appelle, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Ven. Archdeacon Davidson. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of French cobweb lace over ivory satin, made with a tight bodice, long sleeves in Florentine effect, and long full skirt. The court train of kitten's ear satin was lined with pale pink georgette. Her veil of tulle was held by a coronet of orange blossoms with small clusters of orange blossoms over the ears; it fell in graceful folds over the train to which it was caught with sprays of orange blossoms. Her shower bouquet was of yellow roses and lilies-of-the-valley. Going to and from the church the bride wore a beautiful old lace shawl that was worn by the bridegroom's great-grandmother at her wedding. Miss Edith Essiam was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Doris James and Miss Winnifred James, sisters of the bride, and Miss Isabel Keenleyside. Miss Haslam and Miss Keenleyside wore frocks of yellow georgette with yokes of honey-dew chiffon velvet. Miss Doris James and Miss Winnifred James were gown in frocks of yellow French lace with hand-painted groupings of flowers in autumn tones of yellow, with girldes and bows of honeydew chiffon velvet. They all wore hats of honeydew velvet with tulle flanges, and their shoes of yellow satin had rhinestone buckles, the gift of the bridegroom. Their bouquets were of mauve asters, yellow baby chrysanthemums and sweet peas.



MRS. FRANCIS MURRAY BADGLEY
and her bridal attendants. Mrs. Badgley was before her marriage Ethel Blythe, eldest daughter of Colonel and Mrs. F. J. James, Regina. Mr. Badgley is the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Badgley, of Pine Avenue West, Montreal.

—Photo by Rossie, Regina.

Wool Fabrics

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Wool weaves are richer, softer and more luxuriously lovely than they have been in several seasons. They are invested with a new quality of suppleness and lightness falling into fashionable draped effects with the grace of lovely velvet.

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Among the very lovely light-weight coatings so new and fashionable. Its peach-bloom surface has a brilliant sheen, and its texture is softness itself. Warm wood tones, rubina, Autumn oak, continental blue, many browns and deep-toned blacks, make it colorfully perfect. 54 inches wide. Yard, \$6.50.

Blin and Blin's Siberia

Blin and Blin is the Rodier of wool weaves—all Paris follows his lead. This Autumn, Siberia is the outstanding success of this French house. It is wondrously soft, with an exquisite peau de peche finish that gives its rich colors added brilliancy. 54 inches wide. Yard, \$9.50.

The Robert Simpson Company Limited

Mr. Jack Badgley, of Montreal, brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and Mr. Beverley Leech, Mr. Graham Morrow, of Toronto, and Mr. W. D. Nelson the ushers. An interesting feature of the wedding occurred after the ceremony, when the officers of the 12th Divisional Train lined up outside the church and formed a guard of honor with crossed swords. Following the ceremony a reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents, where the decorations were carried out in trailing greenery, palms and autumn flowers. Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Badgley, of Montreal, received with Colonel and Mrs. James. Later Mr. and Mrs. Badgley left on their honeymoon, the bride travelling in a two-piece frock of beige cordon crepe and a Jenny coat of brown corded silk trimmed with stone marten, a beige hat, shoes and bag of the same color. They will reside at 445 Cote des Neiges Road on their return to Montreal. Among the out-of-town guests were Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Badgley, the bridegroom's parents; Mr. Jack Badgley, Miss Elsie Steele, Miss Audrey Steele, Mr. Fortescue Foulkes, Mr. W. D. Nelson, all of Montreal; and Mr. Graham, Toronto; Miss E. M. Tait, Montreal.

Miss Mable Kerr, of Cobourg, was in Montreal last week for the Women's Senior Golf Association Tournament and was a guest at the Mount Royal. Miss Kerr spent the week-end with friends in Lachine.

CHILDREN NEVER GROW UP IN PICTURES



Photograph by Ashley & Crippen of Miss Rachel Adele Willison, by kind permission of Mrs. Walter Willison.

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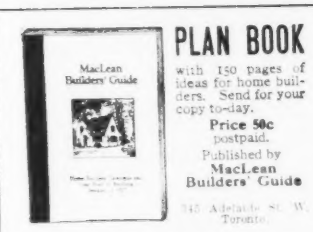
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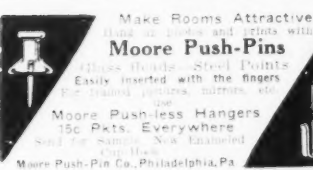
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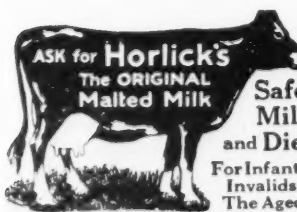
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PARIS PATE

(Here is my masterpiece)



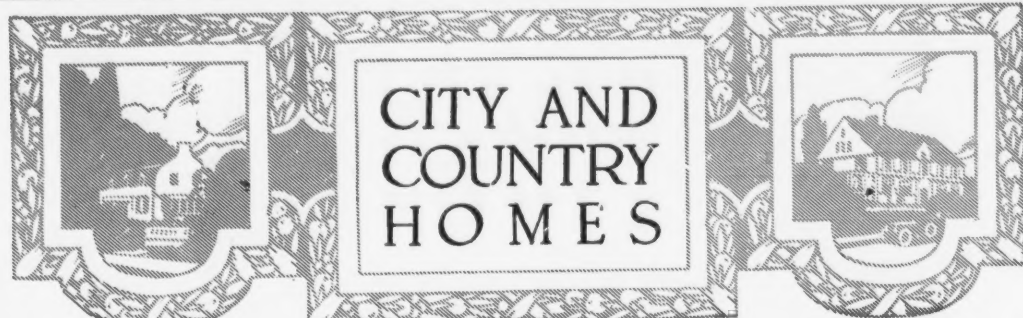
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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

The Attractive Fireside

THE fireside, in spite of agitating fuel problems, still remains the centre of attraction—anyhow, in winter. Perhaps coal and glowing logs of wood make the flickering flames leap high. Perhaps gas or electricity, cunningly camouflaged to resemble glowing embers, offer clean and radiant warmth on the mere turning of a tap. However we solve our fuel problem, the furnishing of the fireside is well worth a little trouble and care.

It is a mistake to feel satisfied if

hearth, a narrow kerb in tiles or bricks to harmonize is attractive. A neat and narrow fender in stainless steel or oxidized metal also looks well. The club fender, low in the centre, but raised to form a padded seat at each end, is today in favour. The seats conceal roomy receptacles to serve as log-boxes, or as hiding-places for slippers.

Long fender footstools are an attractive fireside accessory. The simple Jacobean carved oak stool with a cane seat suits a room furnished in Jacobean style. For the

perpetual worshipping at the shrine of fashion, but from something much deeper, much more intimate, much more immaterial—from an inborn consciousness of good taste and simple charm.

Which reminds me of a recent experience. I was asked by a friend to a little coffee party—quite an intimate affair, a kind of unsophisticated house-warming or, rather, "flat"-warming—to celebrate the completion of her newly acquired home.

Passing into the cozily furnished lounge, I marvelled at the subtly soft



LARCHMOUNT, THE RESIDENCE OF F. W. WARREN AT DUNDAS, ONTARIO.

we simply have a deep-sprung armchair and a fender for our feet! There are many other furnishing details that add distinction to the fireplace, and, at the same time, contribute very materially to our creature comfort.

While furnishing the fireside, the planning and design of the room and the shape and character of the fireplace must be taken into account. There must be harmony as well as comfort, and the fireplace, furniture, fire-irons and all the other accessories of comfort must be in keeping with each other.

Supposing the grate is of the old-fashioned inglenook type with deep recessed seats, you may well display old-fashioned china, horse brasses and warming-pan near it. If you prefer pewter and simple pottery this is equally correct, but do not intermingle ornaments of different metals.

A fireplace with exposed brickwork, and perhaps tiles set to form an arch, is very popular today, but to be effective the mantelpiece must not be cluttered up with senseless vases and so-called ornaments. A clock and a couple of brass candlesticks are all that such a mantelpiece should display. At the snug fireside roomy, deep-sprung, well-padded chairs are a sine qua non, upholstered in rich, dark coloured materials, and with inviting cushions to add to their comfort.

Fender problems can best be solved by considering the type of grate. For a tiled or brick-set

Queen Anne room a walnut stool with the top covered with woolwork done on canvas is pleasing, whilst for the frankly modern room there are many delightful stools with gaily-painted or lacquered woodwork, and upholstered cushions in velvet or satin embroidered in kaleidoscopic colours that suggest Jazz, the Russian Ballet, or a rainbow.

The pouffe fireside stool serves as an emergency seat, and its roomy recess is most convenient for holding books, newspapers or needlework.

Other decorative details from the past are bellows and perhaps a pole-screens. In the latter may be framed a piece of needlework or old lace, or even an old-fashioned sampler. The bellows, useful as well as ornamental, may be made of embossed leather, carved wood, or of beaten copper, brass, or even pewter. Add to the list a "fender footman", or brass stand to hold a dish and keep the muffins hot, and your tale is well told of all that makes the winter fireside cosy.

The Beauty of Alabaster

IF THERE is one word above all others that a woman appreciates when the outside world attempts to describe her inner home, it is "Refinement."

Yes. That is the description she likes. That is the word that sends a little thrill of pride throughout her simple being, because she knows that it comes, not necessarily from an abundance of hard cash, not from

blending of colour and form.

Then, as I looked around, I realised the secret—the quiet refinement of its lighting scheme.

Away there in the corner stood a small mahogany table with a couple of leather-bound volumes, and on it a lighting urn of alabaster, decorated with a favourite Italian device, the acanthus leaf. Nothing could have looked more exquisite, more alluring, than the soft, translucent light thus diffused.

On another, a smaller, table stood a reading lamp, again of alabaster, this time round of shape and supported on a triple scrolled base, while each side of the rather beautiful reproduction of an old flower-pot, which occupied the position more often taken up by the stereotyped overmantel, was an exquisite shell-shaped wall-bracket—again of alabaster.

"How clever of you to choose alabaster for your light fittings! It gives everything such a delightfully soft appearance!" remarked more than one of the guests.

"And not only for light fittings," added our hostess.

Which statement was adequately proved during the evening.

My constant impression was one of refinement—homely refinement. You didn't feel as if everything had been seriously staged. There was no suggestion of mathematical precision. No painful striving after effect. But just simple homely refinement.

Let me tell you more about it.



THE BEAUTIFUL DRIVEWAY AT LARCHMOUNT, THE RESIDENCE OF F. W. WARREN AT DUNDAS, ONT.

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From picturesque gardens to your tea table Seal Brand Tea maintains all its rare fragrance and delicious flavour.

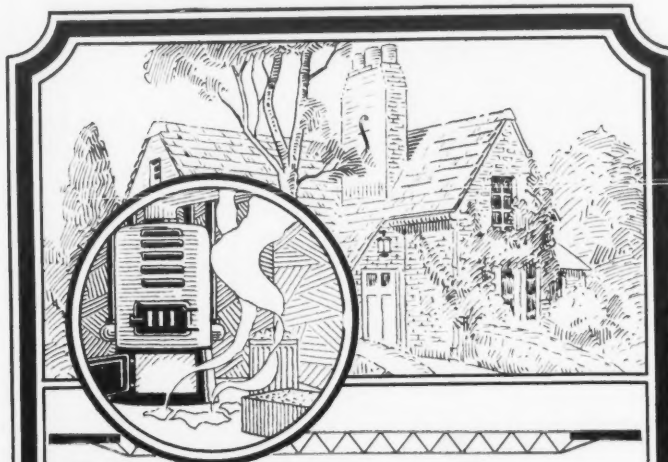
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The smooth surface is easily cleaned, and does not readily gather dust. The light it gives is as strong as that of the clear-glass lamp—much stronger than that of the old-style outside-frosted—but it is diffused, soft and pleasing.

Its pearl-grey tint makes the lamp itself attractive in any surroundings.

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Baby's Skin need never chafe

... say doctors... if powder lubricates all rubbing surfaces. Dust on Johnson's Baby and Toilet Powder after Baby's bath and every time you change his diaper. This powder-lubricant forms a veil of creamy softness between skin folds—saves Baby's precious skin from harm.

Use Johnson's Baby Soap for Baby's bath.

Use Johnson's Baby Cream to relieve roughness, rash or any skin disorder.



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Boys and girls just turning to manhood and womanhood need the vigor and power of resistance which Virol gives. Every ingredient in Virol is essential to growth. Nerves are strengthened, blood is enriched and the young system is built on a strong foundation which will last through life. Get Virol from your druggist, give it to the young members of your family—it is a wonderful food and has the endorsement of medical men the world over.

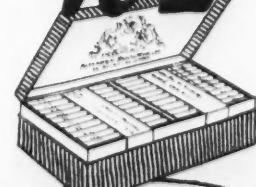
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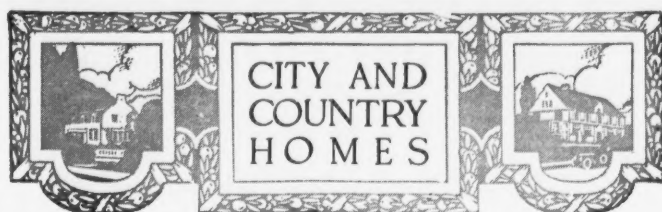


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CITY AND COUNTRY HOMES

In the small entrance hall one or two pieces of essential furniture, in oak, sheltered beneath the friendly primrose walls. From the centre of the ceiling hung a bowl of English alabaster whose reddish-brown iron ore veinings seemed to reflect here and there the warm brown shade of the practical hair carpet.

This, a perfectly new home, whose very furniture, on close inspection, boasted no treasured pieces of the past!—and yet its owners had so successfully achieved this effect of abiding maturity.

We reached the small, snug din-

June roses, but not only the light. There on the dressing-table was a powder bowl of the same delicate hue, of alabaster, and on looking towards the bed I found the most charming little pot-pourri jar also of the same pink alabaster.

A delightfully feminine interior this, where for colouring it would appear that our hostess had entirely succumbed to the sweet winding clinging charms of those flower-fairies—sweet peas, pinks and mauves and pearly shades, with here and there an insistent touch of purple or mahogany-red, and always, always a



TABLE CANDELABRUM OF CUT GLASS, CIRCA 1750.

ing-room, furnished in rather daintily painted furniture needing a touch of that rainbow tint where yellow merges into pink, and in a bowl of alabaster, specially treated with pigmentary solution, it was produced to a nicety, shedding a soft, intriguing opalescence with none of the glare and glitter of other less attractive lighting mediums.

Also, there, on the neatly proportioned sideboard stood a perfectly entrancing fruit tazza, also of alabaster, which precisely matched the light fitting.

"A flower vase, too?" queried someone.

"No! No! No!" laughed Mrs. X. "That's just exactly where you are wrong! You must never put water into alabaster. You see, it is porous; but you can buy, for the matter of a few shillings, vases which look precisely like real alabaster, but are in fact made of alabaster glass, which is specially designed for harmonising with real alabaster."

To the main bedroom.

Yes! The light-fitting was of alabaster, of the pale pink shade of

delicate suggestion as of the green of tendrils, or leaf surfaces, or flattened stems. A room full of gentle elusive colour charm.

Even to the small pot-pourri jar which was fitted at the top with a small electric lamp; flower petals were placed within, and as they become warm the fragrant redolence escapes. A pretty femininity, don't you think?

And thus did I grow to love alabaster. The more you know it the more conscious do you become of its decorativeness, its refinement. Another thing—it is so essentially reasonable in price. Altogether it is well worth thinking about.

Just one more whisper.... What could be more enchanting than the deep blue-ceilinged night nursery with its picturesque friendly night-light, steadily diffusing its rays through the delicate opalescence of saffron-tinted alabaster?

Garden Sanitation

It is often a complaint, at this time of year when many of the flowers have lost their good looks, to let the

garden drift along without the care that it should have. The visible incentive being gone, attention also is prone to waver.

Such an attitude is harmful, for garden sanitation is just as important now as at other times of the year. Insect and disease pests are approaching their wintering-over stage, and if their strongholds in withered stem and dying foliage are not destroyed their reappearance next spring will be practically assured. It is such a simple matter to keep the plantings shipshape for a few more weeks that there is no excuse for failing to do so, especially when the penalty for negligence is so severe.

There is just one treatment for garden refuse that is suspected of harboring trouble: burn it thoroughly and at once.

Why Is An Architect Advisable?

Because he not only draws a plan exactly suited to the needs of his client but also obtains estimates, aids in drawing up contracts, and oversees construction, thus protecting the owner against inferior work, overcharge, or fraud, and inspects it before final payment is made to the contractor.

May the wind
Bring you love,
May all the green leaves
Of the laughing silver birches
Bring you joy,
And may the sea
At evening
Bring you peace.



Dainty Underwear for 15 cents!

To give your underwear and stockings delicate, true tones, you must use real dye. For the gorgeous shades like you see in things when they are new, use the original Diamond Dyes.

It's just as easy to Diamond Dye almost anything you wear—a faded dress, even your old suit, or the hangings in the home—a brand new color right over the old. Home dyeing is lots of fun—and Diamond Dyes make home dyeing just as perfect as any professional could do.

Diamond Dyes
Dip to TINT — Boil to DYE

Big Dye and Tint Book FREE!

A valuable book, "Color Craft", free and postpaid, if you write. Full of pictures and suggestions for dyeing and tinting dozens of things at home. To be sure of a copy clip this coupon now:

DIAMOND DYES
Please send Color Craft, the big illustrated book on home dyeing and tinting, free.

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MOST lunch-counter husbands are men who hate to upset home routine by being late for dinner. So when they're delayed at the office or stay overtime at the golf club they eat downtown.

But today such consideration is unnecessary. The up-to-date housewife serves her family meals at the regular time, while the latecomer's meal is kept piping-hot in McClary's

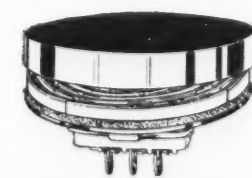
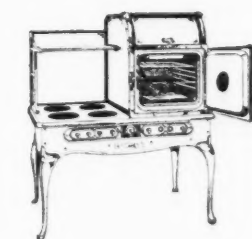
HERMETITE

No danger of over-cooking. No scorching. He sits down to a real, home-cooked meal in the pleasant surroundings of his own family. The "stored heat" principle of McClary's Hermetite enables you to keep his dinner temptingly hot without using any more current. The door closes so tight that it makes the oven almost hermetically sealed—only a minimum of heat can escape.

Decide NOW to save the money he spends at lunch counters—to enjoy more leisure—to eliminate drudgery. McClary's all-white, porcelain-enameled electric range will bring to your kitchen economy, beauty, utility and sanitation such as you have never before experienced.

In the very style and size you require, at a price you can afford.

**McClary's
Electric Range**



SPEEDIRON

McClary's Speediron Element is the greatest electric range improvement of modern times. Unlike old-fashioned elements, the coils of the Speediron are protected. "Boiling over", pots, leaks and drips cannot injure them. They are safe because they are protected by a removable, cast iron cooking surface. If coils burn out after long service, you simply lift the element out and have coils replaced easily and quickly—at the cost of a few cents.

Ask your McClary's dealer to demonstrate this renewable, repairable element.



WALNUT ARMCHAIR, CIRCA 1720.

Your Mid-day Lunch

will taste better if it has been prepared in the spotless "Diana" kitchens.

The healthful, wholesome food, served at our mid-day luncheons, is cooked and served in an appetizing way. A "Diana" lunch always satisfies that mid-day hunger, and they are reasonable in price too.

Treat your family to a box of Temptation Chocolates. They'll be sure to like them.

Diana Sweets
LIMITED
"The Stores of Quality"



Vivian

Black Kid\$9.50
Patent Leather\$9.50
Brown Kid\$9.50
Black Suede\$10.00

A Smart Street Shoe

The Colonial style shown this week looks very smart on the foot and the Cuban heel makes it very comfortable for walking or shopping.

Hosiery

All the new shades, specializing in those which should be worn with exclusive footwear.

H. & C. BLACHFORD

286 Yonge St. South of Dundas St.

Children & their Clothes



DAINTY enough to please anybody, and durable enough to stand real hard wear and tear that children give their clothes "LUVISCA" is a charming material for the little Folk's Garments.

"Luvisca"

If any difficulty in obtaining, write MR. F. B. FOSTER, Room 409, 275 Craig Street West, Montreal.

ALL LEADING DRAPERS SELL "LUVISCA" (37-38 ins. wide) in latest shades and colorings, striped designs, plain shades and self-colored check effects. Also "LUVISCA" garments, ready-to-wear, in newest styles and designs.

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September 28th to October 5th

A Week of
Long Distance Racing
and
Steeplechasing

First Race Each Day at 2.00 p.m.

General Admission: \$1.75 and Government Tax.

A. E. DYMENT,
President

W. P. FRASER,
Secretary-Treasurer.



At St. Paul's Anglican Church, Dunville, Ontario, at four o'clock on Saturday afternoon, September 3rd, the marriage took place of Adrienne Campbell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Fry, to Mr. Howard Belton Wheaton, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Williams Wheaton, Toronto. The church was beautifully decorated with ferns, pink and white asters, and gladioli. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. Gordon Hearn, B.A., rector of St. Paul's. To the strains of Lohengrin's Wedding March, played by Mr. E. Cohn, of Port Hope, the bride, who was given away by her father, entered the church, attractively gowned in a



MISS ELAINE CASGRAIN
Daughter of Senator and Mrs. Casgrain, of Montreal, who was a guest at Government House, Victoria, B.C., on the occasion of the Ball given in honor of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George.

period frock, with white satin bodice embroidered in pearls, and bouffant skirt of satin and Chantilly lace. The veil of embroidered Brussels net and filmy tulle was arranged in cap effect and caught with orange blossoms. The bride carried a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses, lily-of-the-valley and baby's breath. Her attendant was her sister, Miss Marjorie Fry, who wore a lovely gown of rose chiffon and lace, with rhinestone ornament, black picture hat and slippers, and carried Sunset roses, blue delphinium and baby's breath. The best man was Mr. H. W. McClelland, of Toronto. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Fry was gowned in black and white chiffon, with black hat, and carried Premier roses and maidenhair fern. The bridegroom's mother, Mrs. Wheaton, wore black georgette, with fuchsia trimming, and hat to match, and carried a bouquet of varied tints. His sister, Mrs. R. Lepper, of Toronto, was gowned in rose beige crepe romaine trimmed with paddy green, and hat to match, and carried an old-fashioned nosegay of bright flowers. The bride's aunt, Mrs. G. P. Thompson, of Aurora, Ill., wore a gown of pink georgette, with powder blue hat, and carried pink daisies and cornflowers. Following a buffet luncheon, the bridal pair left on a motor trip to Watkins Glen and New York. The bride wearing a beige costume of crepe satin, with hat and shoes to match, and Lucille fox fur. They will reside in Toronto.

Amidst a profusion of flowers which decorated the interior of the beautiful little Anglican church of Saint Paul at Rothsay, New Brunswick, the marriage was solemnized by Rev. Canon Daniel, of Miss Edith Kathleen Blanchet, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Blanchet, of Rothsay, to Mr. Leonard William Fraser, B.A., LL.D., son of Mr. and Mrs. R. McG. Fraser, of Kent Street, Halifax, and secretary to Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia. Because of the social prominence of the two families connected with the joyous event, much interest was displayed, both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. In the wedding, White phlox and ferns banked the chancel rail, and on the altar, white gladioli, asters and roses formed the lovely decoration. Sprays of white hydrangea tied with pink chiffon bows marked the reserved pews for the numerous invited guests. Mr. T. A. Moir presided at the organ, and as the bride, accompanied by her father, entered the church the choir sang "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden." During the signing of the register, Mr. Moir played appropriate organ selections, and Mendelssohn's wedding march was the recessional. The bride wore an exquisite gown of heavy white crepe-backed satin with "V" yoke, back and front, of French lace, and long, tight-fitting sleeves with cuff of the lace. The long-waisted bodice slightly bloused, and the very full skirt fell in graceful folds and was perceptibly longer at the back than in front. From a charming little Juliet cap, and fastened to the coiffure by orange blossoms, was a lovely tulle wedding veil that fell gracefully over the beautiful costume, and a shower bouquet of Ophelia roses, gypsophila and maidenhair fern was carried by the bride. Miss Helen Blanchet, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and wore a picturesque gown of powder blue georgette over deeper blue flat crepe. Her hat was of blue georgette with silver lace and silver stitching. Her shoes and stockings were of silver, and she carried a bouquet of pink sweet peas and gypsophila. Little Miss Betty Mortimer as flower girl wore a charming pink georgette frock with herba, hat and stockings to match and white kid slippers, and she carried an old-fashioned bouquet of Sweetheart roses.

Mr. Robert Beck, of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia, was groomsmen, and the ushers were Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, Jr., of Halifax, Mr. Jack Holly, Mr. Hugh Turnbull and Mr. Maurice Blanchet. Mrs. Blanchet, mother of the bride, wore a handsome costume of black lace over pink flat crepe made in boiero style, with circular skirt and ornamented with a rhinestone ornament at left side. She wore a black velvet hat and black satin shoes and black stockings and corsage bouquet of Ophelia roses. Mrs. R. McG. Fraser, of Halifax, the bridegroom's mother, was in black georgette and lace, with smart black hat, and wore pink roses on the shoulder. Following the marriage ceremony at the church, a wedding reception was held at the residence of the bride's parents in Rothsay. About one hundred and fifty guests were present, and an orchestra played during the afternoon. The floral decorations were exceedingly beautiful throughout the house. Mr. and Mrs. Fraser left about five o'clock by motor for a honeymoon trip to Quebec, Montreal, and Ottawa, after which they will reside in Halifax. The bride's going-away costume was of blue charmeuse with small French blue felt hat, champagne colored stockings and patent leather shoes and platinum fox fur. The out-of-town guests at the wedding were Mrs. R. McG. Fraser, of Halifax, Miss Jessie Gladwin, of Bermuda; Mr. Edgar N. Rhodes, of Halifax; Miss Margaret Smith, of Moncton, N.B.; and Miss Helen Wickmire, of Kentville, Nova Scotia.

LT.-Colonel Hamilton Gault, M.P., founder and Commanding-Officer of the famous "Princess Pats" Regiment, arrived with Mrs. Gault in Jasper recently to make a big game hunting trip back into the mountains. The trip, which will occupy a full month, will be made on horseback into the Smoky River country, in the heart of the Canadian Rockies. Colonel Gault, who was formerly a resident of Montreal, but who has lived in England since the war and represents Taunton in the British House of Commons, has not been in Western Canada for more than seven years.

The Hon. Vincent Massey was in Ottawa recently from Washington, D.C., and was the guest of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon on Wednesday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Hodgins are again in Toronto from de Grassi Point, on the St. Lawrence.

Lady Muriel Gore-Browne was the guest of Mrs. Henry Joseph in Montreal last week before sailing in the S.S. Ascaula for England.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Jamieson, Miss Barbara Jamieson and Master Jimmy Cowans, of Montreal, were recently at Ste. Agathe, guests of Mrs. Henry Joseph.

Mrs. Henri Panet, of Ottawa, entertained at luncheon last week in honor of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Edouard Panet, of Montreal.

Hon. P. J. Paradis and Mrs. Paradis, with their daughter, Miss Marcelle Paradis, are again in Quebec from New York.

Mrs. William Hendrie, of Hamilton, was recently the guest at luncheon of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa.

Mrs. W. J. Carrique, Miss Barbara Carrique, and Jeffrey and John are again in Montreal from Kennebunk Beach, where they spent the summer.

Healthful Cleanliness Old Dutch

THE daily use of Old Dutch ensures a healthful Home. It is a natural detergent, the safe cleanser for cooking utensils, glassware, enamelled surfaces and a hundred other uses. It contains no lye, acids or hard grit to injure the finest surfaces or affect the hands. For economy, comfort and safety there is nothing else like Old Dutch Cleanser. MADE IN CANADA



THE MYSTERY OF PARIS

By Lucile LaMarre

Paris and Fashion are synonymous. The answer to every question of where does a Fashion originate is "Paris,"—in the same breath with the names of Patou, Poiret, Vionnet, Chanel, Rebox, etc. That's supposed to satisfy all curiosity on the subject—but it never does—at least, not with me. One always visualizes these Kings and Queens of Fashion enthroned in their establishments and creating out of thin air the fashions that are to revolutionize the mode with each successive season.

The little scene is almost true but not quite. The Queens do not stay at their courts but they and their envoys roam the world—for ideas. Paris is not the source of fashion; rather it is the world we live in.

While in Africa, Rebox saw a comely African belle in her dress headgear, and with her infinite imagination saw an adaptation of this outlandish affair for the modern smart woman. Paris in Russia was beguiled by a group of peasants working

in the field. Their rakish blouses fascinated him,—and so we have the present smart costume blouse because of his powers of visualization.

All these inimitable artists travel constantly—and, from the lowliest object to the most exalted, they get their inspiration. From the Arabian desert at sunset came the colors that have been so much in vogue in hosiery for these seasons past. From the court costume of a lovely Spanish queen came the stichery of the new cuffed gloves. And, yes, from the dancing girls on our own stage came the first brief underthings. On, and on and on, ad infinitum.

The making of a fashion is an absorbing task—but it takes its creators far afield into strange lands among strange people—oftentimes into the hazy past just for that elusive will-o'-the-wisp—an idea. It may interest you to know that Kayser was first with the new desert shades in HOSIERY—with the new GLOVE stichery—and, the first brief styles in UNDERWEAR.



STYLE No. 101X will

Wear and Wear and Wear

It is a known fact that Kayser full fashioned hosiery gives surprising wear.

Our Style No. 101X—clear in texture, silk to the hem, in a heavier weight and with the Square Heel—is now being shown in authentic Paris shades individual with Kayser.

Kayser

Full Fashioned Silk Hosiery

MADE IN CANADA

AT ALL LEADING STORES

GLOVES

UNDERWEAR

HOSIERY





WOMAN with her surprising fund of accomplishments is ever attempting something new, and today we have the first Canadian woman studying the carillon, as Miss Marjorie Price has become the pupil of Mr. Percival Price, the carillonneur of Ottawa; an only sister following in her brother's footsteps, and opening up a new field for the musical women of today.

Tourists passing the Parliament Buildings and roaming about Parliament Hill hear tinkling sounds as of bells lightly touched. They listen,

visions. Almost any piano music can be used, but it must be especially arranged. Miss Price is continuing her study of theory and composition, doing the specific work given to all carillon students.

For three hours a day she practices, scorning to rest her calloused hands. Let the fingers poking through the old worn gloves laugh at the hands, but the tender skin will harden. Meanwhile they must suffer, for the levers demand a heavy pressure and wrists must be strong.

Foot work in the simple pieces is



MISS MARJORIE PRICE

wondering. It is Miss Price they hear practising upon the clavier set up in a room of the Parliament Buildings. This practice board is not connected with the bells, but gives a similar effect and is the instrument upon which she learns technique. She explains that it must be toned down for the staff of the government fleet, for she can now be heard all over Parliament Hill practising, and discords can be quite as trying upon the carillon as upon the piano or organ.

Dressed in gymnasium clothes (a relic of school days but shortly left behind) Miss Price takes her place on a long, highly-polished bench. Her clothes must be practical, but she is shut away in a sound-proof room while playing, and is not seen by the audience she entertains.

And indeed she has little time to spend upon appearances. The hand may blister and the nose may shine, but she cannot stop to attend to them. The little fingers may develop enlarged knuckles; still she must not mind.

Before starting in to play she puts on a pair of gloves (very old and threadbare, it is true, with the fingers poking through the top as though to laugh at the sides of the hands which receive the pressure). One finger she binds with adhesive tape to cover a blister already grown. Sometimes the thumb and first finger play two notes for a chord, but the runs and general playing are done by the sides of the closed hands, each hand playing the alternate note.

She takes her music—music especially arranged for his pupils by Mr. Price with the score of the composition from beginning to end set before the player, for the carillonneur has no time for turning pages. With all prepared she makes her start. Her pieces are simple but very tuneful, and the melodies, though elementary, are pleasing to the ear. Perhaps Mr. Price realizes that she can be heard from afar, and thoughtfully attempts to soothe her listeners in this way.

The clavier contains a manual and pedals, and each note is played upon a lever protruding outwards. The notes on the lower level correspond to the white keys of the piano; above, to the black keys. But they are placed two inches apart, making the range of the clavier much wider than the manual of an organ. But there is only one manual, and there are no stops which is a decided advantage, and one of the few things that simplifies the playing of the carillon.

As a preliminary, Miss Price took one year of intensive training in the theory. She has also studied through compositions of music with her French-speaking, and has done much musical now be a man. Mr. Price were not a com- Some Protestant jour- nalist, and impro-

easily done, but great agility and strength are required in playing difficult pieces. The carillonneur must have a strong physique. Miss Price appears to have this, and also has the good fortune to be young. High notes may demand the presence of the hands at one end of the clavier, with the melody carried on by the feet upon the low notes at the other, making acrobatic ability a necessity.

So warm does Mr. Price become, and so weary, that after every recital he has a shower and a rub-down, and he dresses in a gymnasium suit for every concert. This physical strain is little realized by the public, and is the greatest objection to this instrument becoming a profession for women.

In playing the carillon Miss Price is starting to do what other women are already doing. In Malines, Belgium, a woman is studying in the carillon school; the sister of a bell manufacturer often plays in England; the carillonneur of the Rockefeller Memorial Church of New York, a protégé of Mr. Price, and his successor there, is a woman. They form the minority, but show what can be done.

The nucleus of a Canadian Carillon School is now being formed by Mr. Price in Ottawa, with his sister among his first pupils. In time every little hamlet in the Dominion may enjoy its carillon. Then how many women will there be as players? The future alone can tell. Meanwhile Miss Price practices her scales, runs and arpeggios—the first potential woman carillonneur of Canada.

Edith Sitwell on Faces

"Oh, give me new faces, new faces, new faces, I've seen those around me a fortnight and more. Some people grow weary of things and of places, But persons to me are a much greater bore."

I care not for features, I'm sure to discover Some exquisite trait in the first that you send. My fondness falls off when the novelty's over; I want a new face for an intimate friend."

THIS was written by Thomas Haynes Bayley about 1830. But now, faces are unfashionable: for the last three years they have not been worn, writes Edith Sitwell in the London "Daily Mail".

Indeed, in the West End, it is hardly possible to discover one. People have become standardized—they have taken to being original in crowds, like flocks of sheep among which it is impossible to discern the individuals.

Yet, in the past, we might discover from the face or the demeanor of an individual which district of London produced her. The women of

the Kensington district, for instance, had furry faces and sympathetic smiles. The women of Bloomsbury—not all, but some—were seaweedy and in love with Love. The women of Bayswater—not all, since I live there—were of the Conquering Race, with noses and sabres.

Now all that has been changed. These women emulate the women of Mayfair, in their complete absence of face. Yet this absence is often changed to another absence by "Beauty" specialists. "To change the Nose, an advertisement informed me, "will render any lady a more Influential member of Society."

You may say that absence makes the heart grow fonder. But I doubt if you are right. This absence makes for monotony. You may say: No face is better than the wrong face. But, ladies, consider! Nothing looks better with a dress than a face—if worn properly.

The trouble with faces in the days when they were fashionable was this: they were too often worn like something left showing by mistake. This destroyed their *chic*.

Faces have always been popular with poets and painters; and, as these curious creatures are now fashionable as dinner-table decorations, we must not dismiss either them or our faces too lightly. When Marlowe wrote: "Is this the face that launched a thousand ships?"—he meant "Is this the face" and not "Is this the kneecap!"

Why should we insist on showing our kneecaps, which are usually very bumpy affairs, or else spectral and reminiscent of the grave, yet mask our faces with anonymity—those faces which should be the mirrors of heaven and of the intelligence?

Soon, not only shall we be unable to recognize anybody else, but we shall be unable to recognize ourselves. I shall think I am you; you will think that you are me. We shall have the same fashionable absence of face, the same meaningless, insincere, tinkling little voice, the same clothes, the same phrases. And all this will be done in the name of originality.

Be sure of your aim in life before moving into a glass house.

Food... the pleasure of our palates Food... the trouble-maker for our teeth and gums!



Wherever we go, wherever we dine, our food is soft, creamy, tempting—robbing our gums and teeth of the stimulation they need so much.

IPANA TOOTH PASTE

—made by the makers of Sal Hepatica



How massage and Ipana help the gums to health

THESE delicious dinners with their succulent viands and creamy coverings are the cause of most of the stubborn troubles that beset our gums and teeth today. Soft, modern food is cheating the gums of the exercise and stimulation they need to keep in perfect health. And rough, fibrous foods, nature's own stimulant for our gums and teeth, are practically absent from our diet.

To supply the stimulation not given by present-day food—to quicken the flow of blood through the tiny capillaries that nourish the gums—the dentists are urging gum massage with the tooth brush. Hundreds and hundreds of dentists recommend that the massage be done with Ipana Tooth Paste after the usual cleaning.

This gentle stimulation and Ipana's ziranol content will make the gums more resistant to disease. For ziranol has been used for years by dentists in their practice, to restore tone to the gums and to allay bleeding.

Switch to Ipana for one month

We'll gladly send you a ten-day tube, but a full-sized tube from your nearest drug store will prove beyond doubt all that Ipana can do for the health of the gums and teeth. Even if your gums never bother you, Ipana will aid you in keeping them healthy, and it will make your teeth brilliant.

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Kindly send me a trial tube of IPANA TOOTH PASTE, without charge or obligation.

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The Hall Rug Speaks Up!

"... it's getting near the time now when I'll be yanked off the floor, pounded, and beaten, and swept to get some of the dirt out of me. I don't like it, and it isn't good for me. But then, my owners don't use an Electric Vacuum Cleaner. If they did, I'd be clean all the time—I'd never need beating. It's a terrible life..."



\$5.00 down sends a guaranteed Electric Vacuum Cleaner to your home. Telephone Main 8021.
Free demonstration gladly given before purchasing, if desired.

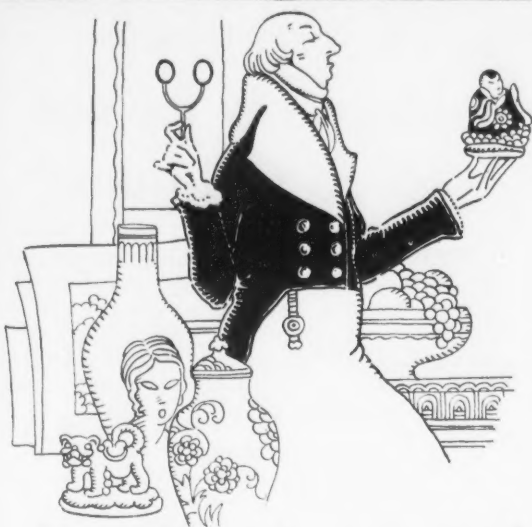
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For Connoisseurs and Others

It takes a lifetime to make a connoisseur. And while all connoisseurs will agree that it is a lifetime well spent, there are nevertheless those among us who prefer an existence less contemplative.

You do not need to be a connoisseur to shop at Ryrie-Birks. For everything in the Ryrie-Birks store passed the test of connoisseurship before ever it was submitted in windows and cases, to the inspection of the public.

To shop at Ryrie-Birks, you need only a just appreciation of fine merchandise, scrupulous values and that indescribable quality of sophistication, gaiety and charm which the name of Ryrie-Birks implies.

Ryrie-Birks

DIAMOND MERCHANTS
YONGE AND TEMPERANCE TORONTO



Increase your energy and vitality by drinking BOVRIL

"The goodness of prime beef"



The Chief Justice of England and Lady Hewart with the Hon. Katharine Hewart spent a few days in Quebec before sailing on Wednesday in the *S.S. Empress of Scotland* for England. Lord Hewart was the guest of honor at a luncheon given by the Bar at the Chateau Frontenac on Tuesday of last week.

On Wednesday of last week the Prime Minister of Quebec, Hon. Alexandre Taschereau, entertained at a luncheon in honor of the Lord Chief Justice of England, and on the same day Madame Taschereau entertained at a luncheon at the Golf Club, Quebec, for Lady Hewart and the Hon. Katharine Hewart.

The members of the Vice-Regal Staff at Government House, Ottawa, entertained at a dinner on the night of September 12 in honor of the sixty-first birthday of the Governor-General of Canada. This interesting and delightful event took place at the Country Club, Ottawa.

Miss Louise de Lotbiniere Harwood, of Montreal, sailed for England by the *S.S. Alania*, on Friday of this week, September 23, to spend some time with her sister, Mrs. Brewster Monier-Williams, in Reigate, Surrey. Later on Miss Harwood will go to France.

Lady Garneau, of Quebec, has been visiting in Montreal, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Garneau.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth F. Gilmour, Argyle Ave., Montreal, have announced the engagement of their eldest daughter, Hilda Elaine, to Sub-Lieutenant F. F. Litchfield-Speer, Royal Navy, son of the late Rear Admiral F. S. Litchfield-Speer, R.N., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Mrs. Litchfield-Speer, of Tothill, Christ Church, England. The marriage will take place in November.

Lady Pope is again in Ottawa after the summer spent at Murray Bay.

Sir Lomer and Lady Gouin returned to Montreal recently from Murray Bay, where they spent the summer. On Saturday afternoon Lady Gouin was hostess at a tea in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Turcotte and Mrs. L. A. Taschereau, of Quebec.

Mrs. Douglas Cowans and her family are again in Montreal from St. Andrew's-by-the-Sea.

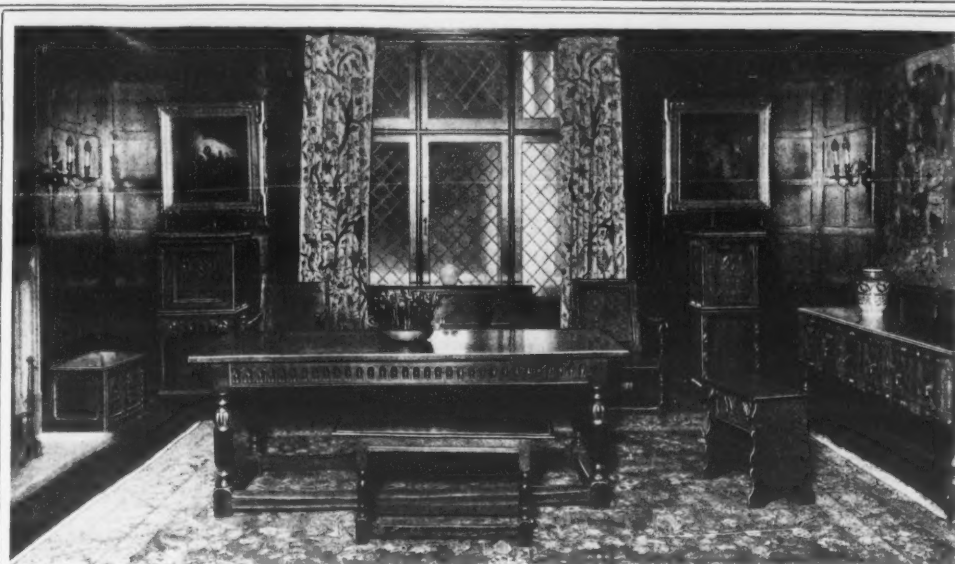
Miss Juliette Taschereau, of Quebec, has been in Montreal to attend the marriage of her cousin, Miss Beatrice Taschereau, to Mr. Ralph Holley Kieffer.

Miss Kathleen Snowden recently returned to Ottawa from Barbados, where she was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Graves.

The marriage of Beatrice, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Taschereau, to Mr. Ralph Holley Kieffer, son of Lt. Colonel and Mrs. J. K. Kieffer, took place quietly on Wednesday of last week, at noon, at the Archbishop's Palace, the Rev. L. M. Derome officiating. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a Lanvin model of nymph georgette with a hat to match with grosgrain ribbon trimming, and carried a bouquet of tea roses. Her sister, Mrs. L. G. Cox, who was her only attendant, was gowned in Chartreuse green georgette with touches of cocoa brown, wearing a ribbon hat of the latter shade, and carrying a bouquet of yellow d'Espenay roses. Mr. Keith Carruthers was best man. After the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Kieffer left by motor for the White Mountains, where their honeymoon will be spent, the bride travelling in a Patou model coat of peach bloom kasha cloth trimmed with beige astrakhan fur, worn over a beige gown with a close-fitting beige felt hat. On their return they will reside at the Mountain Court Apartments, Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal.

Mrs. A. C. Bedford-Jones and Miss Bedford-Jones are again in Montreal from Brockville.

Lady Bertram is again in Montreal from Kingston, where she was a visitor for a few weeks.



A Week of Displays in the House Furnishings Building

THE modernistic trend . . . the vogue of the antique . . . the expression of individual taste—every fashionable phase of interior decoration is presented in this vast assemblage of wall coverings, rugs, fabrics, furniture and accessories. Imports from England, France, Italy and the Orient. The clever developments of Canadian weavers and cabinet-makers. Rooms furnished charmingly. We invite you to our great Autumn exhibit of fashions in furnishings: you'll find it entertaining and profitable.

—House Furnishings Building,

—James and Albert Streets.

THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED

Sir George Garneau, of Quebec, is on a fishing trip in the Laurentians.

Hon. Mr. Justice Weir and Mrs. Weir are again at the Chateau, Montreal, after the summer spent at Digby, N.S.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Burns, of Lunenburg, N.S., have announced the engagement of their daughter, Margaret Isabel, to Mr. John Theodore Lambert, of Richmond, Que., son of the late Dr. J. P. R. Lambert and of Mrs. Lambert, of Crofton, England. The marriage to take place the latter part of September.

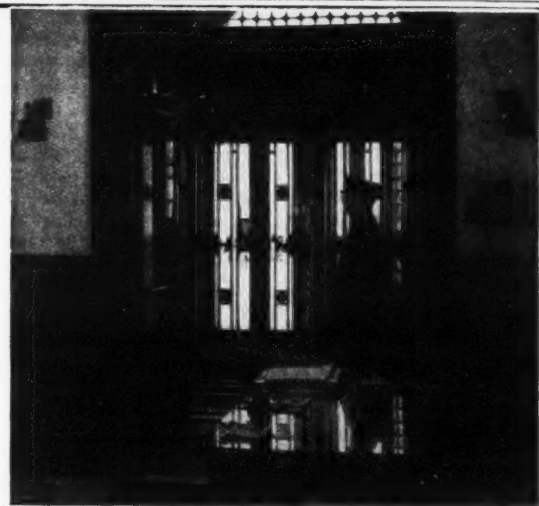
Mrs. Henry G. Birks, of Montreal, is still at her country place at Mount St. Bruno, and will not return till October.

Brig.-General and Mrs. E. De B. Panet, of Montreal, were in Ottawa last week for a few days and were dinner guests of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at Government House, on Wednesday night of last week.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles Morse with Sir Charles and Lady Tupper, of Winnipeg, who have been their guests, returned to Ottawa last week from Blue Sea Lake, where they spent a month.

Lady Price is returning to Quebec this week from Tadoussac.

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MRS. CUTHBERT LANG HUGGINS
Bride of Captain Cuthbert Lang Huggins, M.C., of the King's Own Hussars, Cairo, Egypt, and her bridesmaids at her wedding in Chalmers' United Church, Ottawa, on September 5. Mrs. Huggins was formerly Eleanor Isabel Plaut, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Plaut. The bridesmaids were Miss Norah Hope, bridesmaid, and Miss Marion Plaut, also bridesmaid.